PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,198—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### P. INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 6284 | W. H. Moule ... 8th Jan. |
| † BALLAARAT | 4800 | W. J. Nantes ... 15th " |
| B.M. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd " |
| † SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ... 29th " |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews 5th Feb. |
| † BALLAARAT | 4800 | W. J. Nantes ... 12th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 6287 | J. R. Lendon ... 19th " |
| B.M. PENINSULAR | 6287 | W. A. Wheler ... 26th " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ... 5th Mar. |
| B.M. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe ... 12th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 6287 | J. R. Lendon ... 19th " |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews 26th " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ... 2nd April. |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 6284 | W. H. Moule ... 9th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 6287 | J. R. Lendon ... 16th " |
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 6287 | W. A. Wheler ... 23rd " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ... 30th " |
| B.M.L. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe ... 7th May. |
| * CARTHAGE | 6287 | J. R. Lendon ... 14th " |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews. 21st " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ... 28th " |

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

**TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.**

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT MONTHLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,213 | 1st Feb., 1898. |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,146 | 1st March'1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,005 | 12th Jan., '98. |
| POSSIDON | R. Mayer | 3,878 | 12th Feb., '98. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 375 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 655 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, viâ St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.**

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | R. Mitis. | 4,235 | 21st Jan., 1898. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 5, 1897.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SINGAPORE | Pizzarello | 3,636 | 6th Jan., '98. |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 530 | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going viâ Venice and Returning viâ Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Saloon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | Jacobs | 1,740 | 25th Jan. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1898.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

BOMBAY AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bareh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about 7th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, & ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898 calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon viâ Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

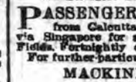
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

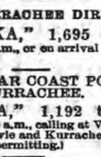
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,855 | Paul | 21st Jan., 1898. |
| LAOS | 6,090 | Flandin | 18th Feb., 1898. |
| | | Tuesday. | |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 15th March 1898 |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATAL | 4,074 | Renies | 13th Jan. 1898. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | 5,264 | On or about the 31st January. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th January, 1898. Agents.

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 14 |
| Folders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRADE MARK.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER & Co., have made Special Importations of Wines for the Xmas Season, and their Cellars and Godowns are now splendidly stocked with FRENCH, SPANISH, RHINE and MOSELLE of good vintages in very excellent condition.

SPECIAL.—It should be noted that the Company are not merely the Agents of a few Wine Merchants at Home, but themselves buy direct from the Producers, and their prices bear one profit only.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

**WHISKIES**

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Treacher's "Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky | 24 0 | 26 8 |
| Treacher's Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky | 32 8 | 36 8 |
| Treacher's Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand | 26 0 | 29 0 |
| Treacher's "Old Irish" | 23 0 | 22 0 |
| Treacher's Diabetes Whisky | 25 0 | 28 0 |

**BRANDIES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| Treacher's Extra Special Liquor Brandy, per bottle | 7 0 | 7 14 |
| per pint | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| 000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac "Heart-Labelled Brandy" | 50 0 | 55 8 |
| 00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac | 42 8 | 47 8 |
| 0 Treacher's Pale Cognac | 37 8 | 42 0 |
| Cheap Brandy, bottled in France for Treacher & Co., Ld. | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| * Hennessey's One Star | Current Rates. | |
| ** Hennessey's Two Stars | | |
| *** Hennessey's Three Stars | | |
| Mounie's Vine Leaf | | |
| Hxshaw's No. 1 | | |
| Do. No. 2 | | |

The same price allowed for them delivered free at our Godown.

**FOREIGN LIQUEURS.**

| | Cash. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENEDICTINE | 6 8 | 3 12 | 7 4 | 4 4 |
| DO. per doz. | ..... | 44 8 | ..... | 49 8 |
| CELESTINE | 7 8 | 4 4 | 8 6 | 4 12 |
| CHARTREUSE, the genuine from the Monastery Green | 9 0 | 8 10 | 0 5 | 0 |
| Do. per doz. qts. | 105 0 | ..... | 117 0 | ..... |
| Do. Yellow | 8 0 | 4 4 | 9 0 | 4 12 |
| Do. per doz qts. | 93 8 | ..... | 103 0 | ..... |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Moralia, Grant's | 4 4 | 3 4 | 4 12 | 2 8 |
| Do. do. per doz. | 44 0 | 24 0 | 49 0 | 27 0 |
| CRÈME de CACAO | 5 0 | ..... | 5 10 | ..... |
| Do. de NOYEAU, best | 5 8 | 3 6 | 6 2 | 3 6 |
| CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Wignand Forkuah, Stone Jars | 5 0 | 3 0 | 5 10 | 3 8 |
| KUMMEL (Creme de Allash), Riga | 4 0 | ..... | 4 8 | ..... |
| MARASCHINO de ZARA (the finest) | 4 8 | 2 10 | 5 0 | 3 0 |
| ORANGE BRANDY, per doz. | 50 0 | ..... | 57 0 | ..... |
| Do. per bot. | 5 4 | ..... | 5 14 | ..... |
| PEACH BRANDY | 7 0 | 3 8 | 7 14 | 4 0 |
| APRICOT BRANDY | 6 0 | 3 0 | 6 12 | 3 6 |

**BITTERS, &C.**

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| ANGOSTURA BITTERS per pint. | 2 6 | 2 12 |
| ORANGE Do. ,, quart. | 2 8 | 2 14 |
| Do. Do. pint. | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| PEACH Do. PAGE & SANDERMAN'S per pint. | 2 12 | 3 2 |
| Brandy do. (Treacher & Co.'s) | | |
| POMELLO & ORANGE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s ,, ½ pint. | 1 4 | 1 7 |
| WINE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s | | |
| GINGER WINE per doz. | 20 0 | 22 8 |
| MILK PUNCH, Treacher & Co.'s ,, | 30 0 | 33 8 |
| VERMOUTH, FRENCH ,, | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| Do. ITALIAN ,, | 19 0 | 21 4 |

**BEERS, STOUT, &C.**

| | Cash. Dez. Dez. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a. | Credit. Dez. Dez. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Bass's Beer, by Foster & Sons | 7 4 5 0 | 9 2 5 10 |
| Bass's Beer by Stone, L.G.A. | 6 14 4 12 | 7 12 5 6 |
| Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster & Sons | 7 12 5 4 | 8 10 5 14 |
| Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Burke & Co. | 7 12 5 4 | 8 10 5 14 |

**ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.**

| IND COOPE & Co. | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen Quarts | 5 8 | 6 2 |
| Per dozen Pints | 3 14 | 4 6 |
| Per case of 3 dozen Quarts | 16 10 | 18 0 |
| Per case of 6 dozen Pints | 23 8 | 25 8 |

**STRASBURG BOCK ALE.**

GRUBER & CIE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen Quarts | 6 8 | 7 4 |
| Per dozen Pints | 4 0 | 4 8 |
| Per case of 4 dozen Quarts | 25 8 | 28 0 |
| Per case of 6 dozen Pints | 35 0 | 38 0 |

M. B. FOSTER & SONS'

**SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bottles | 7 12 | 9 0 |
| Half-Bottles | 5 4 | 6 0 |

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

| | | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of | 50 | per box | 14 | 0 |
| Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,, | 50 | ,, | 15 | 0 |
| Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | ,, | 10 | 0 |
| Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | ,, | 12 | 8 |

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

| | | | | Cash Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| These can be recommended as good smokes :— | | | | | |
| Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of | 50 | with rings | per box | 11 | 0 |
| Non Plus Ultra | 50 | do. | ,, | 9 | 0 |
| Isabels | 50 | do. | ,, | 7 | 8 |
| Exquisitas | 50 | do. | ,, | 7 | 0 |
| Princessas (small size) | 50 | do. | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Little Devils | 50 | do. | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Club Londres | 100 | do. | ,, | 7 | 0 |
| Neuvo Habano Especial | 100 | | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Habano 1A (extra large size) | 100 | | ,, | 6 | 8 |
| Habano 2A | 100 | | ,, | 4 | 8 |
| Cartado 1A | 100 | | ,, | 6 | 8 |

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

### TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### PURE WATER FOR DOMESTIC USE.

### KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS,

are the simplest and most satisfactory in use and ensure an ample supply of PURIFIED WATER at all times.

They filter QUICKLY yet EFFICIENTLY, and are inexpensive, very easily cleansed and re-charged, whilst cost of re-charging material is very small.

| | Sizes : 1 Gallon. | 2 Gallons. |
|---|---|---|
| Prices | Re. 12 | Rs. 17 8 |

Charged and ready for use.

Kemp's Anti-Germ Filtering Medium for re-charging, per charge... 1 Gall. Rs. 1 12 ; 2 Gall. 2 12

The proper cleaning and renewing of Filters is of VITAL IMPORTANCE.

### KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

### A DAINTY COIFFURE.

Ladies are reminded that

### KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the one and only Dressing which will secure for them

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL TRESSES

in spite of the enervating effects of climate.

IT CLEANSES and STRENGTHENS the Hair, is charmingly perfumed, most refreshing in use, and is guaranteed to contain NO INJURIOUS or OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENT.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

### KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travelers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and other useful information. Price the Eastern Seas, and 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

### THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

| THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE | IN THE WORLD. | PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. | PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT. |
|---|---|---|---|

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

### MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### PHILLIPS & CO'S OLD VATTED WHISKY

IS A VERY CHOICE OLD-SPIRIT.

Rs. 2-12 per bottle } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.
Rs. 33-0 per dozen }

### SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

### "AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle in Bombay by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

### BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

### THE NEW METAL

ALUMINIUM SAUCE PANS, nested in 3, one handle fits the lot, 6, 7, and 8 inch with Covers. Rs. 26-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

# TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

*Agents for India* TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

PAREL GYMKHANA ANNUAL SPORTS

On the grounds of the above
13 and 15 JAN. 3 B. T.

Open Events 100 yds. 1 Lap ½ Mile Flat Handicap
Dancing Tickets Re. 1 Gent. and 2 Ladies
By electric Light.

A. LAWYERS,
Hon. Sec.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DEPUTY Health Officer Dr. K. B. SHROFF, will be in attendance daily between the hours of 4 and 5 P.M., at the Central Office, No. 7 District, in Nowalla Tank Road, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Company's premises, to inoculate all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT against the Plague.

By Order,
J. LEASK,
Acting Health Officer.

Public Health Department, Bombay Municipality, 6th January, 1898.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. R. N. RANINA, will be in ATTENDANCE DAILY between the hours of 2 and 5 P.M., at the Municipal Free Dispensary, in Khoja Fazal Habibs house, No. 348-356, Mahfid Bunder Road, to inoculate all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINES PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT against the Plague.

By Order,
J. LEASK,
Acting Health Officer.

Public Health Department, Bombay Municipality, 5th January, 1898.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1898, for the Construction of quarters for Mukadam, Sluicemen and Washmen, No. 1 at the Malabar Hill reservoir.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 18th December, 1897.

### THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.
ON SALE FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

AT ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES, including Postage, payable in advance, Quarterly, or Half-yearly, according to the wish and convenience of Subscribers.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).

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| Young Ladies' Journal | 11 0 | 12 0 | 7 0 |

The Prices in the first column are for Magazines posted DIRECT from England to Half-yearly or yearly Subscribers in India.

The Prices in the second column are for Magazines received in Bombay via BRINDISI and reposted up-country immediately on arrival.

The Prices in the third column are for Magazines posted every 15th of the month, three weeks after arrival in Bombay, in good second-hand condition.

Back numbers of the above Weeklies and Magazines can be supplied from the 1st April last at greatly reduced prices.

Papers not included in this list can also be supplied to order, in 15 days.

SEND FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES FOR 1898.

N.B.—Liberal allowance made to buyers of six or more Papers, Officers' Messes, Book Clubs, Public Institutions and Railway Libraries.

*NOW READY.*

*TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.*

## MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacture commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the Island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

*Bombay Gazette* Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FINE ART CALENDARS FOR 1898.

THE FLOWERS WE LOVE. Rs. 3-0.
A magnificent calendar, on four folds, with frontispiece; size 13 x 9 1-2 inches; illustrated with five girls heads, each wearing a spray of flowers, suitable to the season.

VIOLET TIME CALENDAR. Rs. 1-8.
A handsome fine art calendar, having five card leaves, illuminated with blue and white violets.

BLOSSOM TIME CALENDAR. Rs. 1-8.
A fine art calendar, on five folds, illustrated, with landscapes and flowers.

SWEET PEAS CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Another attractive art calendar, on five card leaves, to fold over, illuminated with sweet peas, of different colours.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS CALENDAR.
A charming combination of birds and blossom. Quite a new design.

CHANGING SEASONS. Rs. 3-0
A very beautiful Calendar of six turn-over leaves, size 15 by 12 ins.; Each Card having a panel Illustration, printed in heliogravure. Ornamented with silk ribbons and bows.

YEAR IN, YEAR OUT. Rs. 5-0.
A fine Calendar of six leaves, size, 14½ ins., by 11½ ins., each leaf being beautiful illustrated in heliogravure. Ornamented with silk ribbon and bows. Boxed singly. Calendars so arranged that the plates can be framed.

THE GOLDEN YEAR CALENDAR. Rs. 3-8.
A charming Calendar of silk leaves, size 11½ in., by 9½in., having six illustrations in heliogravure with silk ribbons and bow to hang up. Arranged so that each sheet can be framed. Boxed.

THE FLORAL YEAR. Rs. 2-8.
A beautiful panel Calendar of six turn-over leaves, each leaf being illustrated in full colours landscape and flower subjects. Boxed.

THE HEARTSEASE CALENDAR, Rs. 2-8.
A very beautiful Calendar of six turn-over leaves size 14 in., by 8 in. Floral and landscape designs Printed in full colours, silk ribbons to hang up. Boxed.

THE PLATE CALENDAR. Re. 1-8.
A dainty novelty, consisting of four Plaques to turn over, each containing Calendar for three months of the year. Printed in full colours, richly embossed border of marguerite daisies, cut out design, silk ribbon to hang up. Boxed.

HORSESHOE CALENDAR. Re. 1-8.
Being a Calendar of four turn-over Cards, cut out in the shape of a Horseshoe, with full coloured illustrations. Flowers and landscape subjects. Boxed.

BEAUTIFUL YEAR CALENDAR. Re.1-0.
A Devotional turn-over panel Calendar, printed in full colours. Floral designs, size 9 in., by 3½ in., tied with silk ribbons.

CIRCLING YEAR. Re. 1-0.
A turn-over Calendar of twelve leaves, with quotations from Shakespeare, each leaf illustrated in best style of colour work, Printed on thick board.

GEORGE HERBERT CALENDAR. Re. 1-0.
An oblong cut-out Calendar of six leaves, beautifully illustrated in full colours, with selections from George Herbert.

THE SHAKESPEARE CALENDAR, Re. 1-0.
A very charming turn-over Calender of six leaves each leaf illustrating some of Shakespeares's best known characters. Printed in highest style of colour work.

VIOLET CALENDAR. Re.1-0
Similar to above, but designs being groups of violets and landscapes.

FLORAL SEASON'S CALENDAR. Re. 1-0.
With six turn-over leaves, printed in full colours with selections from Ruskin, Size; 10 in. by 6½ in.

THE PIERROT CALENDAR, Re. 1-0.
A novelty in a fancy Calendar, cut-out design, shape of halfmoon, with children and children's faces printed in full colours.

THE NANSEN MECHANICAL CALENDAR Re. 1-0.
A distinct novelty, showing Nansen discovering the North Pole. Printed in full colours. Boxed.

SWITCHBACK. Re. 1-0.
Mechanical Calendar. An exceedingly clever Calendar, representing an evening-garden fete, with switchback. Boxed.

FLORAL MONTHS. As. 8.
A stand or hang-up folding Card Calendar. Designs of roses and pansies.

WORDSWORTH FLORAL CALENDAR. As. 8.
Similar to above with selections from Wordsworth.

LONGFELLOW FLORAL CALENDAR. As. 8.
As above with selections from Longfellow.

HAVERGAL FLORAL CALENDAR. As. 8.
As above, with selections from Miss Havergals writings.

THE ONWARD WAY. As. 8.
A shutter Calendar illustrated with groups of Forget-me-not, landscapes and birds with verses by Charlotte Murray.

PANSIES FOR THOUGHTS. As. 8.
A shutter Calendar, with designs of pansies and small landscapes, with silk ribbons to hang up.

CHILDREN IN SWING CALENDAR. As. 8.
A dainty little novelty of two Children in Swing, with tear-off Calendar for the year.

KITTY'S CALENDAR. As. 8.
A string of five kittens' heads, with saucer showing monthly tablets.

WATER LILY CALENDAR. As. 6.
A small Shutter Calendar of four leaves; design, water lilies and forget-me-nots.

THE ROSE CALENDAR. As. 6.
A dainty little Shutter Calendar of four leaves, with silk ribbons.

HE CARETH FOR YOU. Rs. 2.
A Devotional Calendar of twelve turn-over leaves printed in full colours, with cut out border embossed.

VIOLET CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Similar to above, but designs being groups of violets, and landscapes.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Calendar similar to above, but with designs of Forget-Me-Nots and landscapes.

SHOOTING CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Subject, Sportsman firing at a target, which opening shows a Calendar.

HOME TREASURES. Ans. 6.
Subject—two Children in Scales, with tear off Calendar for each month.

HE LEADETH ME. Ans. 6.
An oblong turn-over Calendar of six leaves printed in full colours, with floral designs and texts.

THE WHITTIER CALENDAR. Ans. 8.
An oblong turn-over Calendar of eight leaves, illustrated in full colours, with selections from Whittier.

THE LILY CALENDAR. Re. 1.
A very beautiful Shutter Calendar of four panels, printed in best style of colour works, with silk ribbons to hang up.

CHILDREN'S CALENDAR. Ans. 8
A very charming little Shutter Calendar of four panels, each beautifully illustrated with children's faces.

BLOCK CALENDARS, to tear off, each Re. 1-0.
The Tennyson Calendar, with an illustration from the "Gardener's Daughter," and an appropriate quotation for every day in the year.
The Shakespeare Calendar, with an illustration from "as you like it," and Shakesperian quotations for every day.
The Office Calendar; a useful Calendar, in green roan leather with clear black letters, shewing the day, month, and other useful information; price Ans. 12.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK 1898.

Ready on Monday next.
In paper covers. Ans. 12. Larger edition, bound in half morocco. Rs. 1-14.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL 1898, Rs. 2-10.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.
"A Cyclopaedic record of Men and topics of the day."

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CANTWARY, AT BANDORA,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. P. Vegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground, situate at Bandora, Cantwary, Taluoka Salsette, Zillah Thana, sub-district Salsette, District Thana, registered under survey No. 209 and lot No. 3, containing by admeasurement 2940½4 square yards or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 75-1460, and bounded on the south by the property of the late Minguel De Abreo, at present the property of Damiao Lawrence de Abreo and Alobonso de Abreo, on the north by the property of Dr. Bahadurjee, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo Road, close to the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, including a suite of drawing-room furniture, lined silk tapestry, glass aquarium with gold fishes, velvet and Persian carpets, bamboo furniture, hand and foot sewing machines, semi-grand piano by Jonn Broadwood, rich table ornaments, lamps, choice plants, &c., the property of HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE COLOMBOWALLA, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 ebonized square pianoforte by Richard Lipp.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of single harness, kerosine oil stoves, copper pots, crockery, meatsafe, almyra, cushioned sofas and chairs, wardrobe, sideboard, chair, writing, dressing, washhand and round tables, folding harmonium, ship benches, &c.

1 typewriter by Barlow, with stand, in working order.
1 Fowler's machine, pneumatic tyred, littlejoed, complete.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mathuradas Sakarchund, ex. s.s. Hufford Hall—
GSI D B 2007-12—6 cases 938 pieces 35-52 in. 18-20 yards, white cotton mulls.
23 cases Broken pekoe.
19 cases pekoe dust.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor and purchaser Puddumsey Hurjeevandas.
163 B K 19570-71—2 bales 397 pieces 22 inches 28 yards grey printers.
C V 5537-40—4 bales each 60 pieces 39 1-2 inches 37 1-2 yards double wheel bordered grey shirtings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 English gig with a c b g pony, about 13-2, a good hack and fair trapper and harness.
1 C under spring barouche, in good order by Kinross and Sons.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MUTTON STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Esajee Noorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mutton Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1512, new No. 3870, old survey No. 1099 and new survey No. 4199, and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward No. 7160 and street Nos. 136 and 138 containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mutton Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Bapoo Saheb Katray, and on the south by the house of the said Esajee Noorbhai, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK ABDOOL PACKMORIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Esajee Noorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of government pension and tax land of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shaik Abdool Packmoria Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 1215, and new survey No. 4517, and assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes under No. 20, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Shaik Abdool Packmoria Street, on the north by the house of Mulook Nalbund, and on the south by the piece of vacant ground of Gangabai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the mortgagee Haji Ali Suleman and on account and at the risk of Haji Ali Suleman, mortgagor the following property:—

All that the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing on the farzandari ground whereof Parel Pastonji Dadabhoy is the Farzadar situate and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Parel Road, in the Fort, sub-district assessed by the Collector of Assessment lately under No. 72 and now under No. 47, containing by admeasurement 133 8-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the said Parel Road on or towards the west by public passage for sweepers on or towards the north by the house now or lately belonging to Ghotu Harri Varrdu and on or towards the south by public passage and which said house and premises were formerly in the occupation of Ibrahim Ladjee and Noorbai and now in the occupation of the mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1898.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKARIA MUSJID STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Bai Audhibai daughter of the late Dawjee Kessowjee and Jaivanbai widow of the said Dawjee Kessowjee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Osmanjee Jacob Ali Mahomed Osmanji, Fatimabai daughter of the said Osmanji Jacob and Khatijabai wife of the said Osmanji Jacob the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messago tenement or dwelling house standing thereon are situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Jackaria Musjid Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Jackaria Musjid street on the West by the sweeper's passage on the North by the house of Syed Abdool Cadir and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 2702 and street No. 510 and 514 and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mooljee and Raghowjee, Solicitors, at their office, at Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece-goods:—

Also a lot of brass standard telescopic lamps, piano lamps, and parts of sewing machines.
1 pair of large size pier glasses.
1 ice cream machine.
1 ice machine.
1 syrup filling machine.
1 electric dynamo.
2 hydraulic pressure gauge up to 6000 lbs.
2 vamam gauge.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay waler gelding 15-2 7 years thoroughly trained charger and very quiet, believed sound.
1 black waler gelding 16-3 6 years old, broken to saddle.
1 gentleman's high grade bycicle fitted with patent dunlop-welch pneumatic tropical tyres complete with accessories.
1 lady's high grade bycicle fitted with patent dunlop-welch pneumatic tropical tyres complete with accessories.
1 handsome strong-built gig in very-good order.
1 dun colour pony, about 13-3, goes in harness and saddle.
1 English-built brougham by Laure and Marner.
1 bay and under spring barouche in splended condition by Kinross.
1 palanquin office shigram with a black arab horse and harness.
1 bay waler 16 hands 5 years, broken to saddle and harness would make a good brougham horse believed sound.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate American organ with 14 stops, nearly new, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate marble clock striking hours and half hours, Persian and Benares carpets, a large size cooking stove with boiler, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of H. HOWICK, Esq. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES,

TO-MARROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the property of 2nd Bombay Lancers.

13 cast horses most of them well trained to single and double harness all good hacks and hunters, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES HESSIANS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and on account and risk of Khoja Mahomed Khakoo:—

10 bales Hessians, 50" by 10 oz., any mill, landed ex s. s. Wardha between 30th Nov. and 1st Dec.
10 bales Hessians, 50" by 10 oz., any mill, landed ex s. s. Sirsa, 16th Dec.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th January, 1898.

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in February 1898. 58 Prizes offered. For Prospectus, etc., apply to the HONY. SECRETARY, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I REGRET to inform my respected constituents and the public in general, that owing to a disastrous FIRE in my BREAKDOWN and CIGARETTE FACTORY, I will not be able to meet fully Orders for Cigarettes and Havana Cigars. Arrangements have been made and hope to resume work on or before the 25th inst. In the meantime my up-country customers, whose orders I will not be able to meet fully will be informed by Wire accordingly.

D. MACROPOLO.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHOLIBAI LUXIMIBAI BUNDWAD KARIM, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent, tenure, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 2181, 2112, to 2116, 2179, New Nos. A 6227, 6261, 6265, Old Survey Nos. 506, 807, 809, and New Survey Nos. 26187, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Jamsetji Edulji Tijoriwalla, and partly by that of Bejunji Edulji Soonawalla, on the West, by the Khetwadi 9th Lane aforesaid, on the North by the property of Abdul Rahiman Hasum, and on the South by the property of Hormusji Adarji Mistri, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2000 (3) and Street No. 5 B and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vender.—Dated this 4th day of January 1898.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM AND KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund, Bombay Club, December, 1897.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DRY PLATES,
FOR
SOLAR ECLIPSE
EDWARDS' ISOCHROMATIC
ANTI, HALO
SNAP SHOT
DRY PLATES,
In Quarter, Half and Whole Plates.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,
THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,

Warrants

A CERTIA PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure,

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,
WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Cat arrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria, Pain in Side, Lame Back Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains.

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.
Will remain here up to 10th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
BART., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Now appearing in the Columns of the
*BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.
KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.
CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, Ltd., Stockport, England.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Park. Terms 4 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel on the Rhine.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

HOUSE OF LORDS WHISKY.

PARTIES are Cautioned against Spurious imitations and Cheap Brands of Whisky being sold as supplied to the House of Lords.

The only GENUINE HOUSE OF LORDS BULK WHISKY as supplied to that Assembly during the last 18 years, is Saunders Brand in long Black Bottles. It is never shipped in Dumps or clear Bottles.

OB

CRAIGELLACHIE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY Coy., LTD.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s WHISKY.

(IN BOTTLES.) DUMPY
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
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19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,628
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BR

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

### BANK.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. } 1 bon. } | 1,315 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1220 |
| Bank of Madras | 16,660 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,325 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge. | 10,000 / 15,000 | 100 | 100 / 75 | 10 p.c. | 124½ |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | 25 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Chartered Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 9 pr. ct. | £25½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | all | £1-5s. | |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 7 pr. ct. | 30½ |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad advy. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 760 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 515 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | ... | 00 | Nil | 45 |
| Arunachal S. & M. Co. Ld. | 618 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,030 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | |
| Bombay Unified | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 760 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 590 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 500 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.5 | 700 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.70 | 1,070 |
| Chinai Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 765 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 990 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 800 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 710 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 750 | ... | dvd Rs.12 | 547 1-2 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 535 |
| Curgi na bhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 940 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 600 | 500 | dvd Rs.40 | 4534 |
| Hills Ginning and Pressing | | | | | |
| DOs. Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs.20 | 250 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 510 |
| Empress | 2,106 | 500 | dvd 25 | | 575 |
| Francjee Pestli | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 580 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.35 | 800 |
| Hingu nghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 700 |
| Hope Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 520 |
| Hydershad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,000 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 490 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,050 |
| Indo-China Manufactur ing Co. Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 325 |
| James Greaves | 3,750 | 400 | 500 | 20 | 624 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 225 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.14 | 228 |
| Jeevraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 735 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 575 |
| Khandelah | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 885 |
| Khargram Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 950 |
| Khatao Mac-kunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.25 | 710 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs.10 | 253 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 575 |
| Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,010 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.100 | 3,400 |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 400 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 9,480 | 208 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | — |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 70 | 2365 |
| Masagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs. 3 | 1132 |
| Moraji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.75 | 2185 |
| Mysore S & M. Co. Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.15 | 280 |
| Madura Mills | 7,737 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par. |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 525 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 s. 20 | 41 |
| Oriental | 5,750 | 625 | 625 | dvd Rs.30 | 325 |
| Pro prietary Mills, Co. (Ltd). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs10 | 1,250 |
| Queen Mills | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs35 | 850 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1125 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 880 |
| Sholapore Mills | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs80 | 2085 |
| Soondercas | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | yrly Rs50 | 774 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 565 |
| Southern Mahratta | 2,512 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.12½ | 355 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,500 | 250 | 250 | Rs.50 | 380 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,800 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 850 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 30000 | 500 | 500 | dvs.Rs.15 | 600 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 560 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 515 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 600 |
| Vasabu n ker Lukhm i j i shunker C Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvd Rs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 500nom. |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 690 |
| Wadhwan City Gluming Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs15 | 2360 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | — |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,106 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,025 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 p | 200 |
| Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 130 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs25 | 210 |
| Colaba | 560 | 1,250 | 1,000 | dvd Rs12 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,110 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 25 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,000 | 500 | 20 | 1,025 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 500 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 355xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 145 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 40 | 490 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 210 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 88 |
| Mofussil Co. | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs2 | 345xd |
| Munnar M | 100 | 200 | all | 10 | 205 |
| New Berar | 97 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs6 | 455 |
| New Indian | 41.86 | 125 | 125 | dvd 16 | 145 |
| Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary) | 130 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 400xd |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,000 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 490 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 75 |
| Times of India Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 200xd |
| Volkart | — | 000 | 10 | dvd Rs65 | 108 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs13 | 18½ |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 45 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 145 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,80 |
| Do. New Issue. | 600 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,705 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd | 57 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr. ct | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct | 50 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr ct. | 205 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,800 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs10 | 230 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 340 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 50 | ... | 52 |
| Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 18 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 175 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 25 | 352 |
| Karrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 188 |
| Maroks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 160 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 145 |
| Philips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 6 | 80 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 467xd |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 | 50 |
| Treasher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 60 | 1,045 |
| Thacker & Co. | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 | 155 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 250 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 27 3-4 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. 24-12 |
| China Leaf | " 24-10 |
| Persia, bar gold, old | " 24-11 |
| Do. new | " 24-9 |
| Australian, bar Gold 100 | " 24-12 |
| Bombay bar Gold | " 24-11 |
| Sovereigns | " 15-5 |
| Do. Dengoes | " 15-4 |
| Bar silver 17 | " 72-8 |
| Do. 11 | " 72-12 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 10-53a. Low water, 5-13m., 4-44s.

High Court re-opens after Christmas vacation.

Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

Annual Ball, Government Telegraph Recreation Club, Town Hall.

Durbar at Government House, Malabar Point, 10 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.—The Frere Fletcher School re-opens on January 10.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Faiz Alishah's Fair takes place, to-day, at Gondria Street.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.—There will be the "Tomtit" Class race and the usual Handicap races for yachts and ships' boats to-morrow (Saturday). Entries close at noon, to-day.

THE FIRE AT THE CURRIMBHOY MILL.—The amount of damage done by the fire at the Currimbhoy Mill, at De Lisle Road, on Wednesday afternoon, was estimated at Rs. 2,000, the whole of which is covered by insurance.

HINDU FAIRS.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Babdavie Fair, commences, to-day, at Samuel Street, and will last for three days.—The fair in connection with the Parbadavie Temple also takes place to-day.

ENGLISH LECTURE.—At a weekly meeting of the Bal Yedvadjana Sabha, to be held on Sunday next, at 3 p.m., in the late Mr. B. M. Wagle's bungalow, Kandewady, Mr. G. K. Kantuk will deliver a lecture in English on "What should we learn from the lives of Great Men."

SIR D. M. PETIT SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS, AHMEDNAGAR.—Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., has contributed Rs. 2,000 in addition to the Rs. 8,000 previously contributed to the building fund of the above institution. This will complete the building and, with the Government grant, provide the necessary tools and appliances.

A VICTORIA DRIVER HEAVILY FINED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a hack victoria driver, named Esmail Sulemahomed, was charged with using a lame horse. Constable Harry Brewin stated that the animal was lame and the case was an incurable one. This was the third time the accused had been taken up for the offence. His Worship fined him Rs. 50, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RESCUED BY A TONY-MAN.—About noon, on Wednesday last, a Hindu woman, name unknown, aged about sixty years, was seated on a stone, at Mody Bay, washing clothes, when she accidentally fell into the sea. The accident was noticed by a tony-man, named Shaik Adum Ellahibux, who ran to her rescue and brought her out of water. The woman was conveyed to the Cooldida Tegal Hospital, where she died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The house surgeon certified the death to be due to syncope. Information was sent to the coroner, and he ordered the body to be disposed of.

A NEW MASONIC LODGE.—The installation meeting of Lodge Truth, No. 944 E. C., was held at Clare Road, Byculla, on Wednesday evening. Mr. C. W. Richardson, the S. W., was duly installed in the Eastern Chair by the out-going Master, Mr. W. Knowles. The new Master appointed the following as his officers for the current year:—Mr. L. A. Macaulay, S. W. Mr. A. F. Kidney, J. W. Mr. R. Wood, S. D. Mr. J. Knowles, J. D., Mr. J. P. Watson, I. G., Mr. James Moir, Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Aveline, Secretary. Mr. J. H. Burrett Tyler, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Director of Ceremonies. A deputation from Grand Lodge attended, and several old Past Masters and Brethren from other Lodges were present.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—This well-known Parsee theatrical company, owned and managed by Mr. Cursetjee M. Balliwalla, after a successful season in Rangoon, has left for Singapore. A benefit night was given to Mr. Rangoon to Mr. Balliwalla on Wednesday week, when the house was densely packed, and many persons had to be turned back for want of accommodation. The Volunteer Band was in attendance during the evening, and first and second-class ticket-holders were provided with free refreshments. Mr. Madhowji Pilay, Honorary Magistrate, presented to Mr. Balliwalla, in the name of the public of the city, a very flattering address, which was encased in a silver casket. Mr. Balliwalla also received presents of silver tea-sets, vases, diamond rings, etc., on the occasion.

TWO THIEVES BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhana and Ramlal, Surtis by caste, were charged on remand with theft of 78 sovereigns, belonging to a Madrassi Christian, named Chubaya Krishna, Inspector Wilson, who prosecuted, said that he failed to recover the stolen money, but upon receiving certain further information from the complainant, the police had found a sardine tin box which complainant identified as his. They also found an adze with which the second accused admitted he opened the tin. The accused, in their defence, denied the truth of the complaint, and stated that the police had escorted from them certain statements by beating them. His Worship, in disposing of the case, refused to believe the story of the accused, and sentenced each of them to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES.—The committee of management of this institution beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 11th December to 31st December 1897:—Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Rs. 100; Mr. W. Richardson, Rs. 25; H. H. the Raja of Ramnad, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I. C. S., and Mr. Burjorji Manekji Patel, each Rs. 20; Khan Bahadur Eduji Sorabji Chenoy, Rs. 15; Sir Jehangier Cowasji Jehanghier, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Thompson, B. A., Mr. Ranchordas Nurotamdas, and in memory of the late Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla, each Rs. 10; Messrs. Cummo Jaffer Sulleman and Co., P. T., Mr. Framjee Jeejeebhoy, J. M. C., C. W. C., Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr. G. A. Pitto, and Sirdar Oomer Jamail, each Rs. 5; B. S. M. Rs. 3 3/4; H. Rs. 2; and M. Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the treasurer of the institution. The committee of management have much pleasure to announce that H. H. the Raja of Ramnad and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. I. E., have very kindly acceded to their request to become honorary patrons of the institution.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March ..... Souvenir de Belle—Alliance...Latann
Overture ..... Romantique ..... Keler Bella
* Selection of Plantation Songs and American Melodies ..... Kappey
Song (Euphonion solo) Love's Old Sweet Song. Molloy
Aria ..... La Traviata ..... Verdi
Valse ..... Blumender Lust ..... Gung'l
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

* Synopsis:—

De Ole Banjo (Plantation song) ..... Scott Gatty
March...Ivanhoe commandery ..... Blake
Wait till the Clouds roll by ..... Fulmer
Valse.. Only a Pansy Blossom ..... Howard
Listen to my tale of Woe ..... Smith
I'll await my Love ..... Howard
Sweet Thoughts of Thee ..... Geibel
La serenade des anges ..... Kinkel
Good night (Plantation song) ..... Scott Gatty
Schottische.. Dancing in the Barn ..... Farmer and Orrin
Finale...Ta-ra-ra boom-de-e

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Constable Brewin charged Lorabji Monekji, a Parsee lad of fourteen, with theft in respect of a pair of boots belonging to one Pestonji Burjorjee, a clerk in the Audit Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. On the evening of the 1st instant complainant and some other Parsees were playing chess and cards on the Oval. They had placed their boots and shoes behind them, and the accused awaited himself of the chance and took away complainant's boots, which were subsequently traced to him. Constable Brewin informed the court that the accused was keeping bad company, and had become a terror to his family and in the locality where he lived. His father was a blind old man, and being incapable of taking care of his son, was anxious to see him sent to the Sassoon Reformatory. Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, who was present in the court, said that he knew the family of the accused, which was very often brought in trouble on his accounts. Sometimes he went so far as to assault his blind father. The accused was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory and kept there for four years.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Young Men's Temperance Association, writes a correspondent, held their annual Christmas gathering in the Temperance Hall, Newady instead of going out of Bombay. They commenced the holidays on the night of 23rd December last, and continued it till the night of 2nd instant. Two singing entertainments were held, one Christmas day and the other on New Year's Day. The hall was decorated and illuminated exceedingly well under the supervision of Messrs. M. M. Canobs, the secretary and treasurer of the association. Shamrao Gunpatrao and Gajanan Madhowrao Haritrimbak. The New Year's Day singing entertainment lasted till the next morning, when all the members of the association left the hall, being subsequently photographed by Mr. Narayen Ramchandra Sanjit. At 3 p.m. they again assembled in the hall for tea. Mr. Shamrao Ramchandra who worked as secretary and treasurer during Mr. M. M. Canoba's absence, placed before the members all the accounts of the association. At 7 p.m. the meeting was dissolved, passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Moreshwar Vinayekrao Bhaskerji for having given the hall for the use of the association for ten days continuously.

GOOD MILK IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Dhunbai Kawasjee Merwanjee Shroff's persistent endeavour to supply good milk in Bombay is receiving extended encouragement. The establishment at Parel, which started under Mrs. Shroff as the sole proprietress, has now been converted into Mrs. Shroff and Company, Limited, for the supply of good, wholesome milk to different parts of the city, such as the Fort, Dhobie Talao, Khetwady, Mazagon, Gowalia Tank, Chowpatty, Grant Road, Naigaum, etc. The number of milch cattle kept by the company, with excellent accommodation at Parel, now comes to 105. Milk is sent out at regular hours in brass handies with the lids secured with padlocks, and is poured out by means of syphon-cocks, so that the well-paid carriers, if they were inclined to be dishonest, are not in a position to adulterate the milk with water. Mrs. Shroff has entered into a contract with the Bombay Plague Committee to supply about 200 seers of milk daily at the Nareiwadi and Wari Bunder Segregation Camps, and the Grant Road and Parel Plague Hospitals. She also supplies the Parsee Fever Hospital with milk this year as she did during the plague time last year. Mrs. Shroff's dairy now turns out about 800 seers of milk daily, and the quantity is likely to be doubled in a short time.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Coxen charged J. Newman, a horse breaker, residing in a boarding-house belonging to Mrs. Prier, at Ripon Road, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Tatia Chagoona, a cook employed in the service of Miss Williams, residing in a dwelling adjoining the boarding-house. On the 2nd instant, Miss Williams asked her servant, the complainant, what it was that dirtied the sheet on the bed. The complainant replied that it was a fowl belonging to Mr. Newman. At this time Mrs. Prier was present talking with the complainant's mistress, and on hearing the reply given by the complainant, turned to the latter and gave him three slaps on the head. Some words passed between the parties, and the complainant returned to the cookroom. About half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, when the accused returned to the boarding-house, Mrs. Prier informed him of what had occurred. The accused went into the cookroom, caught the complainant by the hand, and gave him a blow in the mouth, knocking out one of the teeth. The accused also gave him blows on other parts. The complainant made a report to the police and the accused was arrested on the following day while training a horse on the Chowpatty Sands. The accused in his defence said that he only gave a push to the complainant, who fell on his face and a tooth was knocked out. The magistrate fined accused Rs. 50, and ordered the whole amount to be given to complainant as compensation.

FATAL FIRE IN SALSETTE.—A correspondent writes:—While the people were rejoicing, it being the New Year, a fire was noticed amongst rice stacks not far from the village of Culvem (in Salsette). One of the villagers ran to the parochial residence, and the bell was rung to give the alarm. Immediately, men and women, and even children hastened to the scene, some trying to find water and some bringing it in copper and earthen vessels from a well hard by, while the children and the wives of the men to whom the stacks belonged were sobbing and filling the air with piteous wailings, which cannot be easily forgotten. One stack had been reduced to a mere heap of burning cinders, the other, too, was all but round a glow with flames, but it was believed that rice could be saved, and accordingly all efforts were directed to that end. Foremost in the work of extinguishing the fire and preventing it from spreading to the adjoining stacks was the Vicar of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Culvem). Father Madeira was regardless of his own life, and worked like the commonest of the villagers, by personally pouring water and pulling out the combustible materials on fire. In a short time a more copious supply of water was secured, and Mr. C. Henriques, one of the bravest of the villagers, mounted the stack, and began to pour out water in order to get the fire under control. He fainted with the heat and was soon borne on the ground than he breathed his last. Father Madeira said prayers over the dying man. At this sad occurrence, the work was slackened, the people were unnerved, and the burning stack was gradually reduced to ashes. All hastened to offer consolations to the wife of the deceased, whose unfortunate condition became a subject of universal commiseration. On Sunday, the Vicar of the Sacred Heart of Jesus whilst at the Mass spoke sorrowfully of the death of Mr. Henriques, and volunteered to accord the man, who sacrificed his life for a good and public cause, a most respectable and honoured burial. It is believed that the stack was set on fire by an incendiary, and that with police assistance the culprit may soon be arrested.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

375-94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

23-96—Mansukhlal D and J—L. G Rivett Carnac vs Lakhmidas Damodar and others—Dikshit and D.
1-97—Dikshit and D—Lakhmidas Damodar vs Dhanavahu Manekjal D and J.
19-97—Mansukhlal D and J—Bhicajee vs Ardashir Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others—Brown and M, and F F Pavri.
22-97—F Pavri—Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Bhicajee Borjorjee D'Lama—Mansukhlal D and J.
26-97—Smetham B and N—Meherbai vs Maneckbai widow—Ardeshir H and D.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardeshir H and D.
339-84—Little and Co—A Watkins vs F F Barran and others—Pestonjee R and K—Special Report.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B Tyabjee.

For Judgment.

42-96—Chitnis M and M—Mahadev Gopal Bhanderker vs Shamrao Narayen L and others—Daphtary and F and Ardeshir H and D.
2-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Kimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Moorajee Jairam Narronjee and others—Little and Co and Tyabjee D and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

512-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonshah Purusram and others vs Sidhrutrai Soojanrai—Hiralal M and M—Commercial Cause.
81-97—Little and Co—Mahomedalli Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin vs Gulabchand Manalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.
221-97—Edgelow and G—Dharsey Dharamsey and another vs Jadkibai and others—Little and Co.
114-97—Bicknell M and M—Shreeram Mota vs Kissondas Hurdevdas.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

399-97—Daphtary and E—Govind Dashrat vs Damodar Jagannath and others—Muljee and R—Part heard.
321-97—Jehangir and S—Bai Halimabai and others vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Meya Panvelkar—Sorabjee and J.
327-97—In person—Veera Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdulla Sassoon and another—Brown and Co.
139-95—Bhaikhanker and K—Hajee Abdoola Rehman Hajee Mahomed and another vs Mootani Govindran Giridaridas—Ardeshir H and D—
396-96—Edgelow and G—Raghunathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodar—Little and Co.
343-97—Nanu and H—Bai Anundibai and another vs Dewjee Souzpall—In person.
315-97—Framjee M and M—Fooldchand Kallianchand vs Rai chand Khooshalchand and others—Payne G and S.
252-97—Nanu and H—Pestonjee Manecjjee Kanga and others vs Kharshedjee Rustomjee Cama and another—Nanu and H.
374-97—In person—Hajee Mahomed Abdulla vs Bai Sakinabai—Payne G and S.

## UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asran, Clara | Gaynor, G H | Pringle, Andrew |
| Abdool, Aziz | Gilson, G, Professor | Radinore, F |
| Anderson, J B | Glover, L D | Richards, W E |
| Anderson, M, Mrs | Grant, E | Rooinow, James |
| Baxter, Miss | Hule, Toms, Dr | Sastri, Y C (M A) |
| Bucknell, W B | Lawton, Louis C G | Scott, H H |
| Bukah, N | Lounn, John | Silberstein, E |
| Collen, J Clayton | Macartney (Telegram) | Siva, Marco |
| Cotton, Powell | Marinello, Antonielisaigre | Slane, Miss |
| Cawasji Hormasji | McDonald, G | Twardi, Chetoo |
| Cutler, D | Meneke, Bramo | Waller, R M |
| David, E G, Mrs | Milmer, C Mans | Whiting, Capt, R E |
| DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs | Mohammad Hussein | Williams, H |
| Denny, Mrs | Munsiff, I | Williams, I K |
| Fiule, Toms, Dr | | Woodburn, Miss |
| Gandson, A | | Woolford, Miss |


THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle


## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 4th January were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 3rd, 4 feet 7 inches against 4 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops are flourishing. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Threshing, winnowing and removal of kharif crops continue. Rabi crops are flourishing. Slight damage has been caused by locusts in one taluka. Prices have slightly fallen.

Hyderabad.—Batni of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops are in fair condition. The cattle are in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvesting has been completed and rabi sowings have been nearly finished. The Begari, Nurwah and Sukkarwah are still flowing. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of food-grains have fallen.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting and threshing of rice crops continue in two talukas. Rabi crops are in fair condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 1st January 1898).—Standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are stationary, jowari being 17 seers 40 tolas, bajri 15 seers, wheat 7 seers and rice, second sort, 7 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops are in good condition. The condition of agricultural stock is healthy. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 3rd January 1898).—Standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 15 seers, of wheat 8 seers, and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Standing crops are in good condition. The prospects are good. The condition of crops are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Reaping of jowari is in progress in the Olpad, Chorasi, Bardoli, Jalalpor and Mandvi talukas, and that of tur in the Pardi and Chikhli talukas. The standing crops are in good condition. The prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Khandesh.—There has been no rain during the week. Picking of cotton and threshing of kharif crops are in progress. Standing rabi crops are in good condition. Ploughing for the next season has commenced in some places. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of wheat, bajri and jowari have fallen while that of rice have slightly risen.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops is in progress throughout the district. Rabi crops are in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops are progressing well. The cattle are in good condition. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—There has been no rain throughout the district. Rabi crops are generally good except jowari, which has been slightly damaged by blight in the Purandhar, Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas. In some of the villages of the Sirur Taluka and Dhond Pasha the crops have been damaged by excessive cold. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is generally sufficient. The prices of jowari and bajri have slightly fallen in the Sirur, Mawal and Purandhar talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of bajri has been almost completed. Wheat and gram crops are in fair condition. Jowari crops have been affected by blight and excessive cold in the greater part of the district. Preparation of land for the next season has commenced in some parts. The condition of fodder and agricultural stock is good. The average price of jowari is 12 seers 71 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain is much wanted for the jowari and other rabi crops which are withering in some places owing to excessive cold. Unless rain falls within the current month, the outturn of rabi crops will be very poor. Grass is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Malsiras and a rise in Barsi; elsewhere it is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Harvesting of kharif crops is approaching completion. Rabi crops have been damaged in some places by cold and blight. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—There has been no rain during the week. Reaping of kharif crops has been completed in Indi and is in progress in the other talukas. Rabi crops are in fair condition except in Indi, Bijapur and Bagevadi, where they are withering in some places. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The average price of food-grains is 15 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There has been no rain during the week. Reaping of early crops has been almost finished. Late crops are thriving. The average price of jowari is 18½ seers per rupee. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle is good. The supplies of fodder, water and food are sufficient.

Kanara.—Rice harvest continues. Sowing of second crop continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—Irrigation of wheat and sugarcane is progressing. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 9 seers 25 tolas, 12 seers 15 tolas, 15 seers 15 tolas and

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangle's Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

FOR SALE.—A pair of Dark Bay Australian HORSES, well matched and showy, go both in single and double Harness with a light Victoria, just as good as new, lately done up, sold on account of owner leaving the country. Apply H. JOLY, Acting Manager, French Bank.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accesories complete. Rs. 200.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS.—Ready for use. All sizes kept in Stock. Our own Superior make.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REDUCTION in the PRICE of PALMER'S CYCLES slightly Shop soiled to Rs. 307, Net Cash, in order to make room for New Stock just arrived.—ALMER and ARAB, CYCLE AGENCY, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Narur's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 32, Apollo Street.

TOMSON'S ANTI-MALARIAL MIXTURE is strongly recommended as a Preventive and Curative of the Plague and Influenza fevers now prevalent in India, per bottle Re. 1-4.—TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, are of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

CLERK and Co. Dealers in TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS and PERFUMERY, opposite St. Xaviers College.

TO LET ON LEASE.—Spacious UPSTAIR HALL Measuring 75×39 feet, suitable for Merchants, and suits of rooms consisting of Sitting, Bed and Bath rooms, Boat business sits in Madras on the Mount Road. Apply G. D'ANGELIS, 177, Mount Road, Madras.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April for six or twelve months, 5½ guineas a week.—Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

PIANO Orphens Organ with 12 Tunes Rs. 120, each, one second Hand (used only 6 months) with 12 Tunes Rs. 100, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per Dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Fort, RE-OPEN, on THURSDAY, the 6th January.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUY INDIAN CYCLING REVIEW.—Rupees 6, per year, Single Copy annas 4. NORMAN and Co., Fort, and VATCHA BROS, Girgaum, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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*NOTICE.*

*LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Major R. OWEN, MILITARY SECRETARY, A. M. T. JACKSON, Esq., ACTING PRIVATE SECRETARY, Captain the Hon'ble H. G. HENEAGE, A. D. C., and Captain A. D. YOUNG, A. D. C., which cannot be DELIVERED at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1898, should be addressed to "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town until 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, 15th idem, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.*

*A. M. T. JACKSON,*
*Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.*
*Dated Mahableshwar, 27th December*, 1897.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday some 13 lakhs out of the 40 lakhs offered were allotted, say 11 lakhs to Calcutta, 2 lakhs to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, tenders at the minimum rate of 1s. 3 12-16d. being accepted in full. An extra allotment of Rs. 20,000 was also made at the same rate. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee.

A further decline of 1-16th per cent. was established in the price of Consols on London yesterday, at 113 1-8; Indian Sterling Loan being still unchanged, at 117. The market rates of discount were again reduced by 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making the quotation 2 1,2 per cent., all round. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 26 1-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1/8 cent. cheaper, at 56⅝ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange in London 1/8 cent. higher, at 4·85 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th lower, at £62½. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 103½; with Paris Exchange on London a shade easier at fcs. 25·22.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London at 38½s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, sellers via Canal; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 36 3/4s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 35s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same ports; and Linseed 36s. per 416lbs, sellers via Canal, January-February shipment to Antwerp.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; but neither in spot or arrival prices was there any change. The day's sales aggregated 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 59,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, 5 15-16 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; while Futures were 4 points lower for April, and 3 points for July, at 5·84 cents and 5·97 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals to date this season and those in the same time in the two previous years :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts ... | 45,000 | 25,000 | 34,000 |
| Four days' do. ... | 211,000 | 110,000 | 98,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1897 ... | 5,718,000 | 5,028,000 | 3,802,000 |

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and prices have declined Re. 1 per candy, forward quotations being now Rs. 139 for "F. G." Bengal, for this month's delivery; Rs. 174, for "Good" Broach, for March; and Rs. 156 for "F. G." Bhownuggur, for May delivery. A large business has again been done by the Mills, these purchases summing up 1,200 bales,—chiefly of ready new Oomra kinds, but including a little old Jalna, Viramgaum, Junagad, and Broach; Exporters, on the other hand, have only taken 200 new Bengal, at Rs. 137-47; and 100 Akote, at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,113 bales. |
| Wheat | 22,269 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,281 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 1,018 ,, |
| Gingelly Seed | 5,780 ,, |
| Castorseed | 834 ,, |
| Rice | 6,842 ,, |

FREIGHTS.—This market is quiet but steady, no business of importance having transpired again today; and meantime we quote 19s. per ton as the general rate.

MONEY.—The demand for accommodation having gone on increasing since the resumption of business, the Board of the Bank of Bombay, at their meeting this afternoon, further raised their rates by one per cent., making the minimum now stand at 10 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter have been scarce, and there being no enquiry for ready Bank Telegraphic rates rose 1-16d., to 1s. 3 15-16d. at which business was reported. The market at closing was steady as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 15-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 15-16d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sights | 1s. 4d. | ,, |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 1-8d. | ,, |
| Francs do. | 1·169 3-4 | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quiet in tone, rates were given to-day at 95 1-8 for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 95 5-8 for the Settlement, with 90 for Threes.

SHARES have continued dull. China Mills are Rs. 15 lower, with Currimbhoy and Queen Rs. 10 each.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur | 2 23-32 |

The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 113 1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 1-2 |
| Bar Silver | 26 1-8 |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, JAN. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Rhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Tenerife Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.
Cable San Thome Lourda interrupted.
Telegrams to Australia are subject to considerable delay owing to interruption Roebuck Bay Cable.
Telegrams for Curacao and Venezuela are now forwarded by express and are subject to a delay of six hours.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th January 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 6 | 1 | 28 p.m. | ... | 59 |
| Suez | 6 | 3 | 0 p.m. | ... | 9 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 6th January 1898.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | .. | 48 | ... | 5 |
| ,, Karachi | .. | 16 | .. | 2 |
| ,, Madras | .. | 13 | .. | 1 |

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JAN. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 69·7 |

THURSDAY.—JAN. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 64·2 |
| 10 a.m. | 73·1 |
| 2 p.m. | 78·4 |
| 6 p.m. | 77·4 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COVENTRY—December 30, at Lahore, the wife of B. O Coventry, Indian Forest Service, of a daughter.
MILLS—December 31, at Secunderabad, the wife of Granville Mills, Executive Engineer, H. G. V. Railway, of a son.
MOSS—January 3, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of H. A. Moss, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.
WISHART—January 2, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. B. Wishart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—DURRELL—December 28, by license, at Lahore, by the Rev. Warlow, Robert John Gray, to Alice Kate, eldest daughter of Lieutenant S. Durrell.

DEATHS.

YONS—December 22, at Lucknow, Mrs. Eliza Lyons, relict of the late Charles Lyons, Public Works Department.
MARSON—December 25, at Peshawar, Henry Wyndham Arthur Marson, Captain, 8th Bengal Infantry, aged 31 years.
METTAM—December 29, at Cawnpore, Edith, the wife of A. N. Mettam.
MYLAND—December 18, at Hastings, Calcutta, of an illness contracted while serving with the Malakand Field Force, Captain Henry Myland, Bengal Ordnance Department, and formerly of the Cape Mounted Rifles.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1898.


IN the last century the West Indies were a more important bone of contention between England and France than the East Indies. The naval campaigns of Rodney and the Count de Grasse exceeded in magnitude and strategic importance anything of which the Eastern Seas had been the theatre. At that time, the French colony of St. Domingo was the most flourishing in existence. It yielded a large revenue and gave great trade to France. It was the first and greatest victim of the French Revolution. The doctrinaires, when told that St. Domingo would be undone by conferring the rights of French citizenship on the slave population without any preparation, replied : "Let the Colonies perish rather than a principle." The British West Indies are now being deliberately ruined by the application of a principle, by other doctrinaires with whom Free Trade is the equivalent for the rights of man of the French Revolutionist. In the *National Review*, Lord Pirbright, in an article on "The Ruin of the West Indies," shows how this is being done. He speaks on the subject with full knowledge, for with Lord Salisbury he signed as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in 1888 an international Sugar Convention to put an end to the system of bounties on sugar and provide a penalty to be imposed by each of the contracting parties equivalent to any bounty that might be given to stimulate the export of sugar. Lord Pirbright introduced a Bill for the ratification of the convention. The ultra-free traders, represented by the Cobden Club, deluged the country with leaflets denouncing it as a protective measure the effect of which would be to raise the price of sugar for the working man. The agitation was artificial, but it served its purpose. The Bill was withdrawn and the Convention was not ratified. It was said at the time that the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar would produce retaliation on the part of Germany and the other Powers. None of them have at any time felt much compunction in framing hostile tariffs against English trade. The abandonment of the Convention did not prevent all the Powers from raising their tariffs. They have also increased their bounties on sugar. During the year 1896, Germany and Austria doubled their bounties on its export. The bounties now amount to £4-10 a ton in France, and to £1 on raw, and £1-15 on refined sugar in Germany. The total production of sugar under this stimulus in 1895-6 was 60 per cent. of the total sugar coming into the markets of the world. The effect of this interference with the ordinary course of trade has been felt in India, where the production of cane sugar has been rendered unprofitable by the competition of the beet sugar. The sugar industry of Mauritius has been seriously crippled, if not destroyed, and the imports of sugar from that island to India, formerly an important item, have practically ceased.

The Report of the West India Royal Commission, appointed to inquire, as the first subject for consideration, whether the sugar industry is in danger of extinction shows that the industry has been brought within a measurable distance of ruin through the operation of the bounties on competing sugar. The Commission consisted of Sir Henry Norman, who was Governor of Queensland, when he was offered the Viceroyalty of India, Sir David Barbour, and Sir Edward Grey. The islands are almost wholly dependent on the production of sugar from the cane. In some of the islands, the sugar products are over 90 per cent. of the exports. The West Indies owed their prosperity formerly to the outturn of sugar, molasses, and rum. "The unprofitableness of the industry and the resulting general depression," the Commissioners state, "are due solely to the fall in the prices of these commodities, and in a special degree, of course, to the great fall in the price of sugar, which is by far the most important of them. In 1881, the hundredweight of refined sugar was dols. 29·14, which had fallen in 1896 to dols. 14·75. The price of beetroot in the same period had run down from dols. 21·15 to dols. 10·34. This terrific fall in the price of sugar has rendered the cultivation of the sugar-cane unprofitable. Prices are still falling; in 1897 were lower than at any previous period. The total output of sugar in 1882 was nearly four million tons, which had been increased under the stimulus of bounties to seven millions and a-half in 1896-7. The production of sugar in the United States is protected by a high import duty, and some of the States give a bonus on beet sugar. Queensland encourages the investment of capital in sugar factories, and the Argentine Government is passing a Bill to give a direct bounty on the export of sugar. It is therefore idle to expect any rise in price. If matters are left to take their course, the Commissioners show very plainly what the result will be to the West Indies. "The sugarcane industry of the West Indies is threatened with such reduction in the immediate future as may not in some of the Colonies differ very greatly from extinction and the consequences are very likely to be of a very serious character. . . . The immediate result will be a great want of employment for the labouring classes, and the rates of wages, which have already fallen, would in all probability be still further reduced. The pulic revenue would fall off and the governments of some of your Majesty's possessions would be unable to meet the absolutely necessary expenditure, including interest on debt, whilst additional outlay would have to be incurred in providing for the population by emigration or otherwise, and the general standard of living would be reduced to a lamentable extent in every colony which is largely dependent on sugar." Tobago is instanced as an example of what is likely to happen throughout the West Indies. The exports of sugar from that island are largely decreased, a considerable proportion of the population have migrated to other islands in search of work; it is impossible to raise more revenue than is sufficient to meet the expenditure that is needed on the simplest and cheapest form of Government. New roads cannot be made, and those already existing cannot be kept in proper repair out of revenue.

The Report gives an estimate of the grants-in-aid which would be required from the mother country. The Commissioners hold that though considerable in amount, they ought to be made because the British consumer has gained very largely by the bounties which have reduced the price of sugar to one-third of what it was 15 years ago. Whilst it would be "unfair to say that the cause of the depression in the West Indies is due to any act of the British Government, we cannot overlook the fact that the British people have been reaping great benefit from precisely that set of circumstances which has been a factor in bringing the West Indies to the verge of serious disaster. In our opinion this makes it impossible for your Majesty's Government to take a narrow view of the question, and, if the British people not only have gained, but continued to gain, probably more than two millions sterling yearly from the cheapening of sugar by bounties, this fact is a strong reason why they should be generous in discharging the obligations of the mother country to those dependencies which suffer so severely from the bounty system." Sir David Barbour and Sir Edward Grey shrank from the obvious course of recommending that the bounty system should be met in the only practicable way by the imposition of a duty on sugar equal to the bounty given by Foreign Governments. Sir Henry Norman had no such hesitation. The countervailing duty seems to him the only possible remedy. "The other proposed remedies or palliatives seem to me to be in no sense effective substitutes, while no other industries can within reasonable time replace sugar. . . . I think the British public hardly realise the ruin that must follow a collapse of that industry. . . . The inhabitants of the West Indian colonies would be without the means of procuring imported articles of food, the bulk of which are indeed derived from customs duties levied on imports or from excise. The planters must be ruined; many others who had drawn incomes from sugar properties will be seriously affected; the tradesmen, artisans, and labouring classes will suffer privation and probably become discontented and restless, and the revenue will become so crippled as to render it impossible to carry on the Government in any condition at all approaching to efficiency; nor will it be practicable to meet obligations for interest or debt, or to provide for the relief of the poor or to maintain the hospitals and schools or pay the police force; while in Guiana, and possibly in Trinidad, there would be a demand for the repatriation of large numbers of Indian coolies, to meet the cost of which measure funds would not be forthcoming." Incredible as it may seem, the present Government, with its overwhelming majority and a vaunted monopoly of imperial instincts, is by no means above the suspicion of a desire to shelve the commissioners' Report, and do nothing. Lord Pirbright, who is in a position to know, appears to anticipate defaillance of the kind. He foresees that if Great Britain refuses to adopt the one remedy that can save the West Indies from ruin, the colonists will attribute their undoing to the inaction of the mother country, and might seek in the United States the salvation denied them by the British Government.

THE serious recrudescence of plague in Bombay markedly points to the susceptibility of the city to the disease in the cold weather. The course of the plague in the Presidency as a whole does not suggest that this susceptibility is general, for the disease was quite as rampant in the mofussil in the hot weather and in the monsoon as it is now. The places that were suffering from the disease last cold season have not been re-infected like Bombay, where the mortality is usually higher in the winter months than at any other time. The working classes here can ill stand the cold easterly winds that prevail at the present season, and instead of sleeping in the open they crowd together into small and unventilated rooms. This would seem to be the reason for the increased susceptibility of the poor to the plague at this time of the year. However, the cold weather is now well advanced, and although the increase in the mortality tables in the last few days is disconcerting there is every reason to hope that they will not reach the dimensions they attained last January and February. During the week ending on Tuesday the total mortality was 1,061 as compared with 975 in the previou week. Although the deaths reported from plague have risen by fifty-one per cent.—302 as against 200—there is reason to take courage from the returns. Everyone is convinced that despite the very careful system of inspection organised by the Plague Committee, the total deaths from all causes form a surer barometer of the force of the epidemic than the table of deaths reported under the head of bubonic fever. We have never subscribed to the view that all deaths in excess of the average must be due to plague, whether so reported or not, but there is certainly ground for gratification that the rise in the total mortality is about 25 per cent. less than the increase in reported plague deaths. The death rate was 65·80 as against a mean of 44·29. Disappointing as this is after all the effort and money expended continuously for sixteen months on the work of plague suppression, the position compares very favourably indeed with that of twelve months ago. The deaths in the week ending January 5, 1897, numbered 1,711, which was equivalent to a rate of 107·13 per mille, and the worst stage of the epidemic had not then been reached. The contrast has the greater significance since the total of births (304) is only 28 below the average, whereas in the corresponding days of last year only 232 births were reported. These figures indicate that the higher death rate of twelve months ago was on a very much smaller population than the present one, and the indication is in accordance with the known facts of the situation. As we explained last week, the city has its full quota of inhabitants. It is said that the Marwaris have again run away, but the enquiries we have made point to the conclusion that the number of absentees is not much larger than is usual at this time of the year, when many of the Marwaries return to the land of their birth for a holiday lasting two or three months. Undoubtedly some of the dealers and brokers usually in Bombay at this season are absent, but there has been no approach to a general flight amongst them. Indeed, the number of people who have been driven away by fear is infinitesimal when compared to the wholesale exodus of last year. A great diminution of the popular dread of the disease, side by side with a limitation of the facilities for exit, are the causes of this change in the situation. Quarantine against arrivals from Bombay has even been imposed at Bandora, and rightly so. It will not be enough for a refugee from this city to pass the medical examination at the Bandora station, as hitherto—he will have to spend ten days in quarantine if he wishes to move to that suburban resort. The protection against refugees is not confined to outside places, even to those so close as Bandora—it has been extended to Malabar and Cumballa Hills. The Plague Committee have received authority from Government to detain suspicious persons making their way to these residential parts of the city. The extent to which the plague prevailed on the hill twelve months or so ago, in consequence of the servants' quarters and cook-rooms of the bungalows being made the resort of sick relatives or friends of the domestics, is a sufficient justification for this order, now that the plague has reappeared in epidemic form. The loss of the lives of several European and Native residents on the hill, was due to the infection of their dwellings by the importation of cases from the Native town in this way. Another step in advance marking the history of the past week is the promptitude with which an outbreak of plague has been averted at the Common Jail by the inoculation of all the inmates by Dr. Collie. The fact that the three cases first reported have not been followed by others, is a further proof of the protective influence of M. Haffkine's serum, which should not be ignored by the plague authorities. Inoculation should be much more freely resorted to than in the past, especially at the segregation camps and in the case of inmates of houses where recent plague attacks have occurred. It is noteworthy that the plague is now to a large extent confined to Hindus of the working classes. They had 203 of the deaths reported from the disease, while the Mahomedans had 31, the Jains 33, Brahmins 17, Parsees 5, Native Christians 4, Eurasians 2, Bhatias 6, and Lingaets 1.

FINDING discretion the better part of valour Dr. Bahadurji withdrew at the eleventh hour from his attempt to wrest the representation of the Municipal Corporation in the Legislative Council from Mr. Mehta. It would have been far more graceful on his part to have withdrawn as the other four candidates did as soon as they learned that Mr. Mehta had been renominated. But it is better late than never, and Dr. Bahadurji has been well advised to draw back before courting certain defeat by asking the Corporation to assent to the proposition that he would be a better representative of municipal interests in the Legislative Council than Mr. Mehta.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to ten per centum per annum.

YESTERDAY, the Municipal Corporation, on the motion of Dr. Bhalchundra, seconded by Mr. G. W. Roughton, unanimously re-elected Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., to a seat in the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations. Dr. Bhalchundra eulogised Mr. Mehta's services to the Corporation and his fitness to represent them in the Council. In re-electing him the Corporation will be honouring itself. Mr. Roughton thought that Mr. Mehta was the fittest person to watch and safeguard their interests in the Legislative Council. Dr. Bahadurjee then announced that he had withdrawn from the contest as he had no desire to oust Mr. Mehta. Dr. Bhalchundra's proposal was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, will proceed to Bhuj to take the annual inspection of the 17th Bombay Infantry, leaving by the British India steamer on the 11th instant, and returning to Bombay on the 18th idem. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the 11th and on the 18th January 1898 to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding. The next senior officer in the Garrison will command the station of Bombay during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji Cursetji, Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of their leave. Mr. Vincent, who has married again during his period of leave, embarks at Brindisi on the 23rd instant.

MR. C. G. DODGSON, I.C.S., on return to duty, is to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kolaba. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kanara District, vice Mr. F. L. Charles, I.C.S., retiring.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, from the date of Mr. W. T. Morison's departure.

MR. H. O. W. G. BROOKE, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE GERMAN COMPACT WITH CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

It is officially announced at Berlin that Germany has obtained a lease of Kiaochau with several square miles of territory and with liberty to erect buildings and construct defences.

China cedes all sovereign rights over the said territory.

If, however, Kiaochau is found to be unsuitable then Germany will be free to select another Port subject to China's approval.

## LOYAL OFFER OF THE MALTESE.

Four members of the Government Council at Malta have offered to raise one thousand Maltese for General Military Service.

## THE LEASE OF KIAOCHAU.

The *Times'* correspondent at Pekin states that Kiaochau has been leased to Germany for fifty years.

## RAPID MARCH OF EGYPTIAN CAMELRY.

One hundred Camelry with four hundred followers have arrived at Kassala from Suakim—after a fourteen days' march.

A regular post has been established between Suakim, Berber and Kassala, and the telegraph is expected to be opened shortly.

## GUARDS EXTENSION WITH THE COLOURS.

It is announced by the War Office that Foot Guards who are willing to extend their service with the Colours will receive a bounty of two pounds, and that a limited portion of the Reserve will be permitted to rejoin.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the Homeward Mail of the 31st ultimo, left here at 9 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the Homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived here at 11 a.m., to-day.

## THE COMING ECLIPSE.

## VICEREGAL PARTY TO BUXAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The Viceregal party visits Buxar, which will be the principal observing station this side of India.

## FURTHER JUBILEE CONCESSIONS TO UNITS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following Medals and Gratuities to units overlooked in the original concessions granted to the Army in India in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee :—Punjab Garrison Battery—One Meritorious Service Medal with Gratuity to Jamadars or Havildars, and one Good Conduct Medal with Gratuity for the Native Ranks.

For the whole of the Combatants of Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery and ammunition Column units in India a money grant of seven rupees each for the head quarters units, and five rupees each for the ordinary units.

And for the British Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company a gratuity of one rupee per head.

## CORDITE MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

### A LARGE FACTORY TO BE ESTABLISHED.

In view of the successful experimental manufacture of cordite at Kirkee, which has established the fact that this explosive can be safely and satisfactorily made in India, fully up to English standard, enquiries are being made regarding the best site for a large factory. Kirkee is not regarded as a suitable place for the purpose, and the Government of India have accordingly sanctioned the deputation of Captain D. M. Babington, R. A., and Mr. J. C. Burnham to visit the Nilgiri Hills, in the Madras Presidency, to see if more satisfactory conditions can be found there.

## BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY LINES.

### PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF MARRIED QUARTERS.

Refering to the proposed reduction in the limit of the number of families permitted to reside in the lines of Native Infantry Regiments in Bombay Command, it has been settled that all lines within the Bombay Command, excepting those in Quetta district, are to be provided with two hundred married quarters.

The standard plan for lines for the Bombay Infantry is being modified accordingly.

## SHOLAPUR NEWS.

### MR. MORRISON'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JAN. 5.

A large and influential gathering of the leading citizens and officials, and local ladies and gentlemen, assembled this evening at the railway station to bid good bye to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, the Collector and his wife. A loral public reception was given to him in the waiting-room, which was prettily transformed into a drawing-room, where they were garlanded and handsome bouquets were presented to them as well as to all present, with whom he shook hands as he bade them good bye. It was the good fortune of Sholapur that such an able, energetic and consciencious officer was at the helm during the critical and anxious times that the city has had during his administration which was marked by brilliant success. The entire success of the famine and plague operations are due to his admirable powers of organization, tact, and sympathy with all classes of the people by which the district was saved from starvation and utter ruin. Be it said to his credit and to the credit of Government that not a single man was allowed to die for want of food in the district, although its intensity was most acute in Sholapur of all districts. Before the famine was over another calamity awaited this unfortunate city in the advent of plague which killed hundreds before the hospital and camping arrangements could be completed. So sudden was its swoop, it is the opinion of the highest medical profession, that the character of the pestilence was of the most virulent type ever known in China or Bombay. Here also his arduous labours were crowned with success, as he leaves the city very nearly freed of the disease Your special correspondent has given a thrilling and graphic account of deserted Sholapur in your issue of 3rd December which will give the public an idea of the misery of the people and the admirable measures adopted to combat the disease. In the history of plague operations Sholapur stands first is well nigh driving away the enemy in the shortest space of time for which Government are to be congratulated on the selection of their officers. Mr. Morrison was highly popular in society. His hospitality was well known. The native gentlemen representing all classes were specially present to-day to express their sense of gratitude and appreciation of the high services he has rendered to this city. Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Morrison as the train steamed away.

# THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

## DEATH OF GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS.

## AN IMPOSING FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The death of General Yeatman-Biggs at Peshawar is now officially reported. He died from debility caused by prolonged diarrhœa and exposure on service.

LATER.

General Yeatman-Biggs was buried yesterday afternoon at Peshawar.

The funeral, which was largely attended, was a very impressive ceremony. The pall-bearers were: General Sir Power Palmer; General C. H. Spragge; General R. Westmacott; General Scott; General E. R. Ellis; General W. P. Symons; General F. G. Kempster; and Surg-Major General Thompson. A large number of officers attended from Jamrud, Bara, and Mamani. As the Horse Artillery gun carriage approached the cemetery, the Band of the Buffs faced on each side of the carriage and played a beautiful dirge. The K. Battery, R. H. A., fired minute guns, and the salute after the committal of the body to its last resting place.

General Yeatman-Biggs was 56 years of age. He had been weak and suffering for several weeks, but his indomitable spirit triumphed over the frailty of the body to the very end. The whole of the Field Force mourns his loss. Sir W. Lockhart was represented at the funeral by Colonel Barrow, A. A. G.

## CAMP BARA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARA FORT, JAN. 6.

General Palmer, accompanied by Colonel Deane, Major Triscott, Captain Kelly, and Lieutenant Deane, made a minute inspection of their camp, and the various units in it to-day. He proceeds to Mamani to-morrow. Everything is quiet here. The health of the troops is excellent.

## SUCCESSFUL FORAGING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The usual foraging parties brought in large quantities of bhoosa and wood to Lundi Kotal on Tuesday, and the Sappers there commenced the construction of a new reservoir in the bed of the Tangi stream for the storage of a reserve of water. A wing of the Oxfords marched in to Lundi Kotal on Tuesday from Ali Musjid.

## THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

The Peshawar Column having now been attached to the First Division, under command of Major-General Symons, will be known as the Fifth Brigade.

A Lundi Kotal despatch of yesterday says two towers have been destroyed and the walls of three Sadda Khel villages knocked down, large quantities of wood being obtained from the walls and roofs. Foraging parties went to the Nikka Khel villages and brought in large quantities of bhoosa. No opposition was offered. The 45th Sikhs marched in from Ali Musjid to-day. All the wounded have been despatched to Jamrud. It is reported that the Zakka Khels have left the Khyber for Girdi.

A force, consisting of the Guides Infantry and Cavalry, three Squadrons of 10th Bengal Lancers, 31st Punjab Infantry, and a section of the 4th Company Bengal Sappers, marched from Mardan to Rustam yesterday, and encamped south of the village. Signalling communication was established with the second Malakhand Brigade at Katlang.

## GENERAL BLOOD'S ADVANCE.

## THE BONERWALS TO BE PUNISHED.

LAHORE, JAN. 5.

Sir Bindon Blood's force moved on the Bonerwals to-day, as weather is fine and promises to remain so. The first Brigade goes to Kalang, and a detached force of two native regiments, the Guides Infantry and 31st Punjab Infantry, with Squadrons of Cavalry furnished from the Guides Cavalry and 10th Bengal Lancers, under command of Colonel Adams, V.C., will move to Rustam. The 2nd Brigade will halt at Kalang, being joined there by six companies of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry. It is rumoured that the Bonerwals are already making provision for the safety of their families and moveable property in Chaksar.

## THE ADVANCE INTO BONER COUNTRY.

Yesterday, the 1st Brigade, with the 10th Field Battery and six Companies of 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, marched to Kotlang. To-day, the first and second Brigades march to Sanghoo, with the divisional troops, while the Commissariat advanced depot and ordnance depot start from Markan, the first Brigade equipped with mules carrying seven days' rations. It will consist of the Royal West Kent, the Highland Light Infantry, and 20th Punjab Infantry. The 16th Bengal Infantry, formerly detailed for the First Brigade, will now join the second Brigade. Sanghoo is said to be about four miles from the top of the Tanga Pass, where the first of the Boner picquets was visited last night.

## PROBABLE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

It is reported from Lundi Kotal that orders have been received to build huts for the troops. This undoubtedly means a long stay and a spring campaign.

## GENERAL LOCKHART'S HEALTH.

The health of General Lockhart has considerably improved. A dinner party in his honour was to have come off on Monday night, but on receipt of a telegram from Peshawar, saying that Lieutenant Maxwell, his nephew and A. D. C., was very ill, Sir William Lockhart at once left for Peshawar. Lieutenant Maxwell has been for some time unwell with fever, which is declared to be enteric. He is in the 18th Bengal Lancers.

## THE GORDON PIPERS.

The two Pipers of the Gordons, Milne and Findlater, are both practically whole men again. Milne, who was shot in the chest, has so far recovered as to be able to go out route marching. Findlater, who did not lose his leg, hopes to get his discharge from the hospital in a day or two. He was severely wounded in the ankle, but the doctors have been able to restore the use of his joint and he is now able to bend it.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE BRIGADES.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Jamrud, Jan. 6, says :—Brigadier-General Hart marched with the 1st Brigade from Jamrud to Ali Musjid to-day. The 2-4th Gurkhas also received orders to reinforce Brigadier-General Hammond at Lundi Kotal. A Lundi Kotal telegram of 4th Jan. states :—The Inniskillings were out to-day on convoy duty, and the usual foraging parties were all out. Not a single shot was fired the whole day except by the 57th Field Battery, who shelled a big sungar from which the enemy fired yesterday. The half Battalion of the Oxfords, who were left originally at Alli Masjid, came in here to-day; and the 45th Sikhs and two Mountain guns which also belonged to the Column are to come in to-morrow. Their place at Ali Musjid is being taken by the 1st Brigade from Jamrud. 5th January.—The 45th Sikhs came to-day from Ali Masjid. Our Column is now complete. A wing of the Oxfords and 9th Gurkhas, with two Mountain guns, were on convoy duty to-day, and the foraging party came out as usual. No sign of the enemy was seen nor any shots were fired. The tribesmen seem to have temporarily cleared out. The telegraph wire was only cut in one place last night, and the enemy had not showed up for two days.

The reason of their disappearance is not known, but it is conjectured that they may have gone across to the Bazaar Valley either to collect more men or debate on the advisability of accepting the terms; perhaps influenced by the disposition of other Afridis, the tribes come to terms. Blowing up their villages is far greater loss to the Khyber Kakka Khels than to those in Bara and Bazar the Valleys, for the Khyber men stay here all year round, and do not migrate. They have no other homes except caves in the hills. A few shots were fired into camp on the night of the 3rd, but no one was hit. The Officers and men of the Oxfords who were wounded on the 30th ultimo all went in to Ali Masjid this morning. Those who are fit for it will push through to Jamrud.

The rumour from the Kurram that the Afridis contemplate sending in a representative *jirgah* to make peace is repeated from Kohat; but no credence is given to it in view of the fact that the Zakka Khel seem in as turbulent a temper as ever, and are plainly bent upon making the most of the natural advantages which the Khyber offers for guerilla warfare.

Owing to the continued hostile attitude of Pass Afridis Sir William Lockhart has ordered General Hart's brigade to Ali Masjid. It marched on the 4th and 5th instant, and should have arrived by now. This reinforcement of the garrison holding the Khyber should enable our troops to do picquet and convoy duty with less risk, and should result in the road being kept open during day light.

Refugees from Tirah are said to be making their appearance in the Zaimukht country on the Kurram border, and they are reported to be selling their rifles in order to obtain the means of subsistence. This seems most improbable, as the Afridi will not as a rule part with his breechloader. Moreover the Zaimukhts as a tribe are rather poverty-stricken.

Singular as it may appear, Afridis are now offering to enlist in some native regiments on the frontier which usually take Pathan recruits from across the border. Orders have been issued that no Afridis are to be accepted until the present campaign has come to an end.

The pass by which Buner will be entered if the tribesmen do not submit, is known as the Tangi or Tangao. It is immediately beyond Sanghao, where Sir Bindon Blood concentrated his two brigades. Latest reports seem to point to the probability of resistance by the Bunerwals.—*Pioneer*.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 6.

There were 13 cases 14 deaths from plague in the City, to-day; 5 cases and 3 deaths in the Suburban limits; and 9 attacks and 2 deaths in the District.

No cases were reported in the Cantonment.

### RIGOROUS PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

It is believed here that quarantine arrangements against all arrivals will shortly be put in force. It is also rumoured that the city and cantonment are to be surrounded with a cordon of troops to prevent the possibility of plague entering the place.

The number of passengers arriving from Bombay side is increasing daily, in spite of the disinfection at the station.

## ATTACK ON A PLAGUE SEARCH PARTY.

### TWO HUNDRED SIDEES ON THE WAR PATH.

ABOUT 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a search party, headed by Dr. L. G. Haydon, Assistant District Medical Officer, in charge of District No. 3, while carrying on house-to-house visitation at Memonwada Road—a locality inhabited chiefly by Mahomedans and Sidees,—was attacked by a mob of Sidees, numbering about a hundred and fifty. Dr. Haydon had a very narrow escape, a policemen got a black eye, and others were more or less hurt. The great disturbance caused commotion in the locality, which was in a moment thronged by a multitude of people numbering several hundreds, but when the European police officers of the Division with a body of policemen repaired to the scene, they quickly disappeared.

The search party consisted of Dr. Haydon, Dr Kutar, three military sepoys, four policemen, and a number of municipal sub-inspectors, muccadums, and men employed on the work of disinfecting houses. After inspecting some houses on the Memonwada Road, they entered Covet Gully, otherwise known as Mahomedkhan Pakady Lane, a narrow dirty thoroughfare, running northwards from the junction of the Memonwada and Imamwada Roads. The party went into a three-storeyed house, occupied by sidees, the floor of which was so low that a man could hardly stand upright. The ground floor was searched and no case was discovered. A Municipal sub-inspector, accompanied by a policeman, went up to the first floor, leaving a military sepoy at the door, the rest of the party with Dr. Haydon standing outside in the street. The sub-inspector asked the occupants if any one was ill, and if so, a doctor was ready to examine him. A stalwart Sidee came out and questioned the right of the sub-inspector to enter his place. Without stopping to hear the reply the Sidee caught hold of the inspector by his collar and they both came struggling down the staircase. At the landing the Sidee pushed the inspector out of doors, and a kick from him knocked down the soldier, who was standing near the door. Dr. Haydon immediately ordered the Sidee to be arrested, and the policemen and the soldiers standing outside the house secured him. A few Sidees came up and made an attempt to release their comrade. A struggle took place in which the sepoys and soldiers as well as the Municipal men received blows here and there. The attempts of the Sidees proved futile, and their desperate companion was tied up and was being taken to the Pydhownie Police Chowkey, via Memonwada Road. Dr. Haydon was walking a few paces ahead of the soldiers and policemen with the man in their custody, the Municipal sub-inspectors and others following the latter. When the party came up to the junction of the Memonwada and Imamwada Roads, a sub-inspector suddenly shouted out, "Sidees are coming. Run!" Dr. Haydon turned round and saw a couple of hundred Sidees armed with cudgels rushing towards them. The sepoys and policemen got frightened, and the arrested Sidee was free in a moment. The man being emboldened by the mob that had come to his rescue, rushed at Dr Haydon and caught hold of him by his collar, but a couple of blows from the municipal muccadum made him let go the hold. Dr Haydon with a party of Municipal men then hurried on towards the Bhendy Bazaar Road. The Sidee did not think himself sufficiently revenged. He chased the party with an open knife in his hand. He was about to stab Dr. Haydon with the knife, when a Municipal muccadum, named Fakir Mahomed, with a commendable presence of mind, hit the assailant on the hand with a stick, with the result that the knife fell out of his hand and was picked up by another muccadum. Dr. Haydon then got into a gharry and drove away, the policemen and the soldiers of the party having already taken to their heels, on account of the fearful odds against them. Information was conveyed to the Pydhownie police station, and Inspector Meyers repaired to the spot, followed quickly by Superintendent Grennan and several officers and men of the Divisional Police, but before they came upon the scene, the Sidees had cleared away and the police had to clear away the large crowd of people who had assembled on the road. Superintendent Hack and the officers belonging to the C Division also promptly turned out together with the military soldiers belonging to the ward, but everything was quiet by the time of their arrival. No arrests were made. Dr. Haydon stated that he was in a position to identify the Sidee who attacked him and his rescuer, if placed before him by the police. Policeman No. 219 B, who had been given a black-eye by the Sidee, was sent to the Police Hospital. From inquiries made by the police it appears that while the turbulent man was being conveyed in custody from his house, a Sidee woman ran up to a house, where a number of her caste-men had congregated to attend a funeral, and informed them that their caste fellow had been arrested and taken to a police chowkey for no offence. This was considered to be *soolum*, and the whole of the congregation turned out with sticks on the Memonwada Road and liberated the man.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 17.

THE last issued trade report for 1895-96, prepared by the assistant to the resident in Kashmir for Leh, shows that in 1896-97 the general condition of the Indian trade with Chinese Turkestan has been, so far as the quantity of goods imported from India is concerned, quite as satisfactory as that of any preceding year. There is even reason to believe that imports have considerably increased. The merchants engaged in trade with Chinese Turkistan usually consist of 20 Mahometans and 16 Hindus, but during the last autumn the number of the latter has almost doubled. The increase of trade is, it need scarcely be said, mainly due to the fostering care of the Kashmir Residency and of successive Joint Commissioners of Ladakh. On their side, the Chinese authorities in Kashgaria deserve some credit for the generally friendly attitude they have adopted to British merchants; and another cause, to which the recent stimulus in British trade may be traced, lies in the fact of the abolition of duty in Chinese territory on Indian goods. If the supply of goods from India was specially great during the last trading season, the demand for them in the Chinese Turkistan markets has not, it appears, proportionately increased. Merchants complain of the lowness of prices. The taxation of hemp (charas) in India seems, to a certain extent, to have been the cause of this. Most traders, especially among the Hindus, take that drug from native dealers in exchange for Indian goods. In consequence of the present instability of the charas market, they have generally preferred payment in specie to bartering in kind, a mode which is neither profitable to them nor convenient to dealers. The import *vole* which charas will ever play in Central Asian Trade should not be ignored. Profits on goods from India may be said to be yearly decreasing, even on those solely supplied from India not excepted. Merchants therefore, count on the exportation of charas to make their entire venture remunerative. Once they lose this hope they will cease to import to the same large extent as they have hitherto done. The severe competition which Indian goods have had to sustain with those from Russia is another cause of the fall in prices. Anyone walking through the bazaars in the towns of Kashgaria cannot fail to be struck with the quantity and variety of foreign cotton prints (chintz) with which every booth for the sale of piece goods is stocked. These prints form the bulk of the imports to Chinese Turkistan from Europe, and it is principally in the development of this branch of trade that the Russians are exerting all their powers. To encourage their export trade, for several years past a bounty has been given on all chintz of Russian manufacture for sale in the Chinese Turkistan markets. When a merchant starts from Marghilan for Kashgar, his goods are sealed by the Customs officer in that town, from whom he receives a certificate. On arrival at Kashgar, the bales are opened in the presence of a Customs officer, attached to the Russian Consulate whose duty it is to examine whether the bales had during transit been tampered with. If these are intact, he endorses the certificate received by the merchant at Marghilan, and this document henceforth becomes a negotiable instrument, for the payment of which some arrangements would appear to have been made with the Bank of Kokand. The bounty system is a combination of the Russian Government, which is as skilful as it is economical. Since its establishment, duty on foreign imported cotton has apparently been increased proportionately to the amount of the bounty. This has had the effect of encouraging the growth of the native cotton, which in recent years has so extended in Russian Turkistan that the Government has had to make regulations for its restriction. Another important result of the bounty system, and one which chiefly concerns the United Kingdom, is the stimulus which it has given to the Russian foreign cotton trade. But if Russian piece goods are cheap and plentiful in Kashgar, it is not solely due to the above cause. The intimate relations which exist between the manufacturers and the merchants have also contributed to this result. It is not usual for traders in Kashgar to employ middlemen in the purchase of goods. They travel themselves to Moscow, and, having direct dealings with the manufacturers, avoid all expenses of brokerage, a course which, moreover, has the advantage of making known to the manufacturers the exact requirements of native markets. Now the conditions under which piece goods are brought from India are examined, are much less favourable. Despite the road improvements which have been and are still being made, the difficulties of transport will always be greater on the Indian than on the Russian side, and this disadvantage, under which British merchants now labour, will, it is excepted, be even increased in the near future, when the projected railway between Samarkand and Kokand shall have been constructed. Indian merchants, moreover, weaken their position by dealing through brokers, who themselves do no direct business with English manufacturers. Even in Bombay, therefore, they do not obtain goods as cheaply as they might if consignments were directly despatched to them from the trading centres in England. The Resident, in his report, adds :—"To maintain the position gained, the Government can do much, but the British manufacturers more. The efforts of the former should, it may perhaps be submitted, be unceasingly directed to increasing the facilities for transport, and in doing this they should, when roads are constructed in the Gilgit district and in Chitral, give due importance to the advantages which improved communication would offer to our Central Asian trade. But as a matter of immediate concern, it may be suggested that the Government of India should give their attention to the effect of taxation on charas, as a factor on which the exportation of British goods in Chinese Turkistan will always in a large measure depend. "As regards the manufacturers, it is their interest to see that goods suitable to the Turkistan markets are accessible to traders, but the latter, it has already been said, have so far unfortunately not had any direct dealings with firms in England."

The total amount of stock involved in the East and West India Dock scheme is £3,540,180, and the objection to the scheme on the idea that the preference dividend is "contingent on the profits of each separate half-year, instead of on the profits of the whole year" is foundationless, because the scheme makes the dividend contingent on the profits of the whole year. To-day we are able to publish the following statement, showing how assents to the scheme have come in :

| Security. | Total Amount. | Assent Necessary. | Assent Already Given. | Balance required. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Debentures of 1892..... | 94,700 | 71,100 | 53,800 | 17,300 |
| First Mort. Certs. of 1865. | 323,600 | 242,700 | 214,900 | 28,700 |
| East and West India Deb. ..... | 2,297,984 | 1,723,488 | 1,114,208 | 609,280 |
| Mortgages of 1885..... | 530,080 | 397,500 | 260,650 | 136,850 |
| Deferred Deb. Stock ... | 293,896 | 220,422 | 123,262 | 97,160 |
| | £3,540,180 | 2,655,210 | 1,765,920 | 889,290 |

The officials of the company express themselves as quite satisfied with the rate at which assents have already come in, and this statement takes no account of the many promises they have received.

As an excuse for subscribing to charity, "The House Don'ts," the bright brochure written by one of the members, for Stock Exchange circulation only, is admirable. The writer dedicates his work "to the most charitable body of men in the whole world, the members of the London Stock Exchange," and almost the last of the two or three hundred don'ts forbids this body of men to forget to give a sovereign or more for the book that the Children's Referee Dinner Fund may benefit. Many members' foibles are hit hard, and read between the lines the book is almost the year's history of the Stock Exchange with business left out. Or shall we call it the Christmass Number of the Official List? He who is hardest hit should obviously pay the biggest forfeit, always providing that he who is left off easily should pay, for the immunity, a bigger still. There is no doubt the brochure will have a huge circulation at enormous prices.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, when presiding at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, spoke at some length about shipping "rings" and their effect on trade. He was able to show without any difficulty that their effect on the trade of the Peninsular and Oriental Company was excellent; indeed the accounts of this most prosperous concern prove the fact even more conclusively than the arguments of the Chairman. But nobody has questioned the advantages of shipping rings to the steamship companies which they embrace, and that a defence perfectly satisfactory to enriched shareholders in a "Conference" line may afford the very strongest arguments against the system to an impoverished shipper. With regard to Sir Thomas Sutherland's reply to the charge so often brought against shipping rings, that they quote lower freight rates from Continental than from British ports, it is a stronger testimony to the patriotism of his own Company than to the merits of the "Conference" system. The foreign shipper, it seems, has sometimes been able to get his goods carried at very low rates by British ships because the freight market has turned in his favour. The British shipper must depend on the generosity of the steamship companies for reductions, because the whole object of the "Conference" system is to maintain freights at an artificial level.

A further collection of foreign-made goods that are competing with, and in some cases displacing, British manufactures in colonial markets is on view at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce. The samples have been sent over to this country at the request of the Secretary for the Colonies. The exhibition would be much more generally interesting were the goods placed side by side with the productions of the British workshop, together with the prices at which the latter are put upon the colonial markets. As it is, the exhibition appeals rather to the expert than to the ordinary visitor, who, though he may be able to form an opinion as to the quality of the articles, has no means of knowing what is the difference in the price of the goods when carriage and insurance have been paid. The replies which Mr. Chamberlain has received from the governors of our colonies indicate that the competition of foreign manufacturers in British colonies is extending to a greater degree than is shown by the trade returns, the reason for the divergence being that the official figures take account only of the port of shipment, although the goods which pass through the port may, and often do, to a considerable extent, originate in some other country. Our chief competitors are Germany, the United States, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, and Japan, the first two being far and away the most important. The reasons assigned for the diversion of trade are natural advantages, such as the proximity of a colony to the source of supply, the freights, more compact packing, and cheapness. The Merchandise Marks Act is mentioned almost universally as one of the causes of the displacement of trade. It informs the colonial consumer that some of the articles purchased from British traders are not necessarily of our production, and the disclosure has led him to go direct to the source of manufacture, not only for these but also for other classes of goods. The present collection of samples, which come from Ceylon, New Zealand, Egypt, the West Coast of Africa, Fiji, and Swaziland, does not differ in character from its predecessors, of which, there have been four. To take Egypt, our chief competitor appears to be France, which sends brushes, iron and steel tools, nails, locks, wire, and rope. Italy sends enamelled dishes, Germany knives and chisels, and Belgium hinges and door handles. To Accra, on the West Coast of Africa, Germany sends a great variety of hardware goods and cloths. From New Zealand come a great number of samples, chiefly of American goods, including pencils, inkstands, soaps, watches, boots, and shoes; while Germany sends cheap electro-plated goods. In Ceylon Germany appears to have a good market for inferior but showy cloths and flannels, straw hats, and linen shirts. It is unnecessary to go more into detail. Experts who saw the exhibition admitted that foreign manufacturers are making great efforts to adapt themselves to a peculiar demand in the colonial markets for cheap goods. The native portion especially of the populations thinks more of paying a low price for the moment than of quality and wear, and the foreign manufacturer has cultivated to a high degree the art of giving a good finish to a low-class article. The British manufacturer is not inclined to compete in this direction, and reserves finish and style for the better-class goods.

The estimates of the final out-turn of the American cotton crop do not differ so widely as usual. The members of the New York Exchange put it down at 10,421,000, those of Galveston at 10,001,000, and Liverpool at 10,524,588. The figures mostly believed in are 10,500,000 bales minimum. Messrs. Neill Bros., in their circular dated the 7th inst., state that the unprecedentedly favourable weather during October and November has developed more or less of a top crop, which was hardly anticipated, and this, together with the fact that the fields are still white with cotton, has induced Mr. Henry Neill to increase his minimum estimate from 10,500,000 to 11,000,000 bales. Exports have exceeded those of 1894-95 (the 9,900,000 crop year), by about 16 per cent, a little over half of which has gone to the Continent. American spinners have not taken quite as much as in the year named, but are said to be buying heavily. It is pretty well agreed that the future course of prices will, in a great measure, depend upon the acreage planted next season, and as it is asserted that existing prices do not cover the cost of production no doubt attempts will be made to induce farmers to combine and make a curtailment in the acreage to be planted in cotton universal. Whether that movement will be successful is very problematical as there is a great want of unanimity at all times amongst these individuals. Several correspondents of note state that companies dealing in fertilizers look for a much reduced demand, as they have sold upwards of 40 per cent more for use on wheat lands than last year. As in Egypt, the inadequate supply of railway wagons is causing a great deal of trouble, owing to the glut of cotton awaiting transit to the coast.

## BENGAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

AT Calcutta, on Tuesday the Bengal Polo Tournament opened under favourable auspices. There was a very large and fashionable gathering, and the weather was pleasant. The Gloucesters were "At Home" on the ground. The arrangements were perfect, and the ground was all that could be wished. The game was between Champaran and the Calcutta A Team. The former team comprised :—Mr. Hubert Marsham, 1; Mr. R. Mackenzie, 2; Mr. K. Marsham, 3; and Mr. J. Lowis, back; and the Calcutta A. Team consisted of Mr. J. D. Ezra, 1; Mr. C. McLeod, 2; H. H. the Maharja of Cooch Behar, 3; Major Kuper, back. The umpires were Captain Martin and Mr. Lyall. The games consist of eight chukkers of five minutes each. The first chukker was devoid of results, play was sticky, and misses were frequent, but both teams warmed up in the second chukker, and after this public interest was keenly awakened. The ball travelled freely, the hitting on both sides continued to improve, both as to certainty and direction, and in this regard the visitors excelled the home team, though Kuper, the Maharaja, and McLeod made a brilliant display, Major Kuper in driving the ball away from his flags, the Maharaja by pretty hitting out of difficult situations, and McLeod crowned his dashing play by one well directed long shot from the side of ground straight between the flags. Ezra did great service in baffling Lowis. The Champaran team evoked repeated applause by their splendid organisation and tactics, and the way they played up to each other was beyond all praise. It was this unity perhaps more than the fortunes of the game that brought them out victors at the conclusion of the game by five goals and two subsidiaries to Calcutta's three goals and two subsidiaries.

AT the meeting of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain in the rooms of the Society of Arts, some of the latest types of flying machines were shown. Mr. Percy Pilcher brought his new soaring machine, which has a very light little oil engine attached. With this machine Mr. Pilcher hopes to make flights of from half a mile to a mile or more. Major Moore showed a model flying machine built after the style of a "flying fox," and propelled by the flapping of a wing. Mr. E. S. Bruce showed his balloon signalling apparatus, Captain Baden-Powell, the energetic secretary, kites and a gliding machine, while some curious cinematographs of flying birds were projected upon the screen.

## RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OWING to the prevalence of plague last year in Bombay, no official reception was held at Government House, Malabar Point, so that the reception which took place last night was only the second of its kind since the time that Lord Sandhurst succeeded Lord Harris in the Governorship of Bombay. The gentlemen attending his Excellency's levee were invited by official notification to bring the ladies of their families with them, and the attendance of European and Native members of Bombay society was large and representative. The Acting Police Commissioner had directed that carriages should drive to the compound of Government House by the upper road, and by 9 o'clock the road along Malabar Hill to the gubernatorial residence was dotted by an unbroken line of vehicles. The carriages which were arranged by the police in single file could only move up very slowly. As usual on these occasions, Government House and its extensive garden-grounds were effectively illuminated, and coloured Chinese lanterns, tastefully hung up in the compound and the garden-grounds, made a charming sight. Scarlet cloth covered the ground from the carriage drive up to the main stone staircase. The Governor's Band was stationed in the western compound and played a selection of music during the evening.

The general presentations commenced at 9-30 p.m. Sowars of his Excellency's Body Guard, armed with their lances tipped with bannerets, lined the passage from the corridors up to, and within, the reception-hall, at the entrance to which stood Lord and Lady Sandhurst. The former wore evening dress and the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, while the latter was attired in a rich black satin, and wore a rich diamond necklace. Major Owen, the Military Secretary, presented the European ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Jackson, acting Private Secretary, peforming a similar function with regard to Native ladies and gentlemen. The reception hall and its many side-rooms, tastefully decorated with rows of large plants, in flower and foliage, looked gay and picturesque, the multi-coloured shining silks and satins of the native ladies who mixed freely among the assembly heightening the general effect of a brilliant and unique spectacle. The guests were received at the top of the stone staircase by Resaldar Shaik Abdool Karim, the native Aide-de-Camp, while the Hon. Captain H. G. Heneage and Captain Young, Aides-de Camp, assisted in the making of the presentation, which occupied nearly an hour. After passing through the reception hall the guests stood about in groups chatting freely, and made their way to the refreshment buffets, arranged in a long line on the south-western extremity of the reception hall. When the presentations were concluded Lord Sandhurst joined the assembly, conversing with one well-known citizen after another. Soon after eleven o'clock the Band played the National Anthem, and their Excellencies retired with the members of their staff. The departure of the guests was by this time well advanced. The carriages left by the lower road, where a charming view of the waters of Back Bay was revealed by the bright moonlight.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nussarwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Caffe, the Hon'ble Mr. Dalji Abaji Khare, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha B. Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Commander T. G. R. Finny, Messrs. H. C. Gell, Goolam Hoosen Allana, H. H. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charlesstone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Dr. Kalkhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Kallandas Keshavdas, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Mahomedbhoy Carimbhoy, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovanidas Bhimjee, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Rakimtulla Khairaz, G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Drs. C. H. F. Underwood and Edward F. Underwood, Mr. Vananji Khimji, Dr. Acsecio Gabriel Viegas, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

### THE VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WITHDRAWAL OF DR. BAHADURJI'S CANDIDATURE.

ELECTION OF MR. MEHTA.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, it was resolved to record letter to the President, dated 14th December, 1897, from Mr. Secretary Edgerley, inviting the Corporation to recommend a gentleman to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for nomination as an additional member of the Council for making Laws and Regulations in place of Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., resigned.

Sir George Cotton and Mr. T. W. Caffe had given notice of their intention to move that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta be re-elected by the Corporation for nomination to a seat in the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra and Mr. D. E. Wacha has notified their intention to second the nomination. The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani and Mr. K. N. Kabraji had notified the nomination of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, accordingly, moved that Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., be re-elected by the Corporation for nomination to a seat in the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for

way in which in dealing with the New City Improvement Trust Bill, the Government should be approached. On a critical occasion like the present in the history of the city, the Corporation should be represented in the Legislative Council by a man who had unique knowledge and ample experience of the law relating to the Municipality; who could watch and safeguard the several conflicting interests at stake, and who had the details of the Municipal Acts and Municipal Finance at his fingers' ends. Mr. Mehta was practically, if not the author, at least the supervisor and director and the ultimate controller of the present Municipal Act. He was sure the Corporation could not appoint a better man than Mr. Mehta to represent their interests in the Legislative Council on the present occasion. He was not of opinion that the nomination for a seat in the Council should not be contested by any other member. On the contrary, he was in favour of the spirit of competition, as he thought that any candidate who came forward should be elected on his own merits. But in this particular instance in a matter of such great moment they required a man who was well versed in Municipal affairs. That was an epoch-making era of the city, and he felt certain that, having regard to the fact that the consideration of the Bill would be delayed, the interests of the Corporation would not be allowed to suffer by Mr. Mehta arriving at a later stage than the introduction of the Bill. Having regard to Mr. Mehta's past services, his abilities, and his knowledge of the Municipal Acts, they would do well to accept Mr. Mehta's nomination unanimously.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji then rose and said:—I am happy to be able to say that circumstances having changed, and my having received a message from Mr. Mehta himself, there will be no occasion to divide the Corporation to-day. But a word of explanation is necessary. There has been a deal of misconstruing and misrepresentation. Critics there are who now and again, seized with a distemper which comes on in fits, the cause of which is prejudice, and the chief symptoms of which are that the unfortunate person is afflicted with a temporary loss of sight and reason. I feel bound to say that not one of us would yield to any on the other side in his regard, esteem, and even enthusiasm for Mr. Mehta. It would be wrong to say that the Corporation's vote was challenged on the merits of the two propositions before them. It was no question of deciding between me and Mr Mehta. Far from it. The vote was challenged on different grounds altogether. I stood, not against Mr. Mehta, but as a protest against certain interventions and interferences with the rights and privileges of the Corporation that need not now be discussed. The position of my friends and myself can be summed up in one sentence. The fact of Mr. Mehta leaving on the 29th of January, and his being our ablest man, and also the fact of Mr. Mehta having resigned under a misapprehension, and circumstances having since changed, was known to us all as well on the 15th as on the 22nd of December last. But this fact was lost sight of or ignored, and a battle was provoked, and it was not till after some experiences that the ground had to be shifted and an appeal to Mr. Mehta made in all haste. To be fair to Mr. Mehta and to the Corporation, I sent him a message, and am now happy to be able to announce to you that he would be glad to accept re-election by the Corporation, and return earlier in consequence thereof. Under these circumstances I feel bound to stand aside, leaving the question of the principal in reference to certain interventions and interferences to be fought out on another occasion.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath observed that he had signified his intention to support the nomination of Dr. Bahadurji under the belief that there was to be no contest. Dr. Bahadurji had rendered great service to the Corporation and was held by them in high esteem, and possessed tact and discretion. But since he now withdrew from the field of his own accord, Mr. Mehta would be duly and unanimously elected to represent the Corporation in the Legislative Council.

The motion for the nomination of Dr. Bahadurji being withdrawn, Dr. Bhalchandra's resolution was put to the note and carried unanimously.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1898-99.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1898-99 was postponed till the next meeting.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS.

It was proposed that letter from Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, requesting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings up to the end of January 1898, owing to his absence in Calcutta on urgent business, be recorded.

Mr. Roughton: I want to know from the Secretary how many meetings Mr. Hassumbhoy has attended last year.

Mr. Barrow: Do you mean the current year?

Mr. Roughton: Either the current year or last year.

The President: He has attended 24 meetings.

Mr. Roughton: Out of how many?

The President: Out of 50.

Mr. Roughton: That is two to five, and I shall vote against the proposition.

The motion on being put to the vote was carried, Mr. Roughton only opposing it.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji then moved that letter to the Secretary from the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayani, soliciting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings up to the end of March 1897 on account of his being in Calcutta to attend the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton: I have very great pleasure in supporting this proposition.

The proposition was carried.

SALARY OF THE ACTING HEALTH OFFICER.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra moved "That, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given, under the terms of section 75, clause 3, of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, to the payment of the minimum monthly salary of Rs. 1,200 to Mr. J. Leask while acting as Health Officer during the absence of Brig.-Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir, on three months' privilege leave." The proposition was carried.

THE N. M. PETIT PUBLIC HALL.

The Corporation considered memorandum to the Secretary, dated 21st December, 1897, from the Commissioner, forwarding for approval eight drawings of the proposed "Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall," with description of the building, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same, amounting to Rs. 5,10,237.

Mr. Roughton moved that plans and estimates for the new hall be referred to a committee consisting of Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Hargrave, Hughes, Roughton, Unwalla, and Talyarkhan.

Mr. Unwalla seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

LEGISLATION AGAINST MAD DOGS.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved to record letter to the President, No. 9177, dated 15th December, 1897, from Mr. Under-Secretary Batchelor, stating (with reference to the representation made by the Corporation in regard to applying to the City of Bombay by legislation the provisions of section 49 of the District Police Act IV. of 1890, which gives certain powers to the police for the protection of the public from the danger arising from the bites of dogs) that a proposal in the sense desired has already been noted for incorporation in a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Bombay City Police.

Dr. A. G. Viegas having seconded, the motion was carried.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is desirable that arrangements should be made to give option to the people detained in the quarantine or segregation camps to get themselves inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum in order to enable them to leave the said camps earlier than the prescribed period of detention, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate this resolution to the Chairman of the Plague Committee.

After some discussion the motion was defeated.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORLI VILLAGE.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. C. N. Wadya that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he intends taking for the improvement of the Worli village (commonly known as Koliwada), part of which was lately destroyed by fire.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday next.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

MEMORANDUM of the Bank's profit for the half-year ended 31st December 1897:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Profit | Rs 8,34,509 7 8 |
| Applied as follows:— | |
| To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax | Rs 5,00,000 0 0 |
| „ Carried forward | „ 3,34,509 7 8 |
| Total Rs... | 8,34,509 7 8 |

ALPHONSE DAUDET was always a hard worker, and for many years was at his desk early and late, work, it is said, being the only means by which he could keep his mind from dwelling on the pain from which he suffered. It was his habit to sit, generally wearing a favourite jacket of black plush, at an exceptionally high table, on which was placed a tall sloping desk reaching almost to his chin. Even then he most often bent his head forward, in order to be nearer to the small sheets of paper on which he wrote. His handwriting was small, and his manuscript recorded many corrections.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Middle & Lower Colaba and Fort Northern | 8 | 5 | 11 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri | 9 | 4 | 36 |
| Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada | 23 | 4 | 28 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chopati, Mahalakshmi | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Naggada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Naggada | 15 | 9 | 26 |
| F Parel | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| G Worli | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 40 | 49 |
| Total | 60 | 65 | 176 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 14,896 | 13,164 | |
| Same date last year | ... | ... | 248 |

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 0 |
| Death | 0 |

PLAGUE IN THE COMMON JAIL.

Last year while the House of Correction was visited with a severe outbreak of plague in which between 30 and 40 cases occurred, the Common Jail remained exempt from the pestilence, and one explanation advanced of this was that its walls were too high to admit the dreaded microbe. The immunity of the gloomy place, where under trial and short term prisoners are accommodated, has, however, now been broken. A few days ago three men reported sick were found by Dr. Collie, the Medical Officer of the Jail, to be suffering from plague, and they were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. All the cases proved fatal, the last survivor succumbing on Wednesday night. Dr. Collie at once had the cells occupied by the victims thoroughly disinfected, and he also inoculated the whole of the prisoners with Prof. Haffkine's protective lymph, with the result that no further cases have occurred.

The only case of plague that has occurred lately in the police force was that of a man doing duty in the C Division, who was found suffering from plague by one of the search parties, and was taken to hospital. The case has since proved fatal.

The Hazur Deputy Collector, Plague Authority of Alibag, wires under date of yesterday: "Ten days' detention in quarantine camp takes effect at Alibag on all arrivals from to-morrow. Please notify passengers and Bombay."

NEW PLAGUE RULE FOR THE CITY.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has prescribed the following additional rule for the City of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—

(1) Every person practising medicine, whether qualified or not, shall report to the nearest District Medical Officer, Sub-Divisional Medical Officer, or Plague Authority appointed by the Bombay Plague Committee, every plague case or case of fever with glandular swellings, or suspicious case of sickness or fever which comes to his notice or under his observation within twenty-four hours after his obtaining knowledge of such case.

(2) Nothing in the foregoing rule shall be construed to limit in any way any of the powers conferred upon the Bombay Plague Committee.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the above reports, it appears that a man suffering from plague was found in Chunda Ramji's godown at second Pasta Lane, Colaba, and removed to Arther Road Hospital. A case of suspicious fever was detected at No. 1, Manekjee Street, and removed to Grant Road Hospital. Three dead bodies were also examined and the cause of death was assigned to plague. In the Fort District, a case of plague occurred in house No. 14 Oalicut Street and removed to Arthur Road Hospital and three persons were segregated under; Contact Regulations. One fatal case of plague was reported by the police in a shop at house No. 7 Apollo Street. Two cases were detected at No. 50 Gunbow Street and the patients who were Parsees, were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. A case was discovered from house No. 85 Frere Road and removed to the Dariashan Hospital. A dead body was found on the maidan behind the Cama Hospital. It was examined and pronounced to be a case of plague. A suspicious case of fever was removed to the Marine Battalion Hospital from one of the Commissariat chawls. Information was given by Dr. N. N. Katrak of some cases being locked up in house No. 249 Manordas Street. The house was found locked up by the Section medical officer, who had it opened. On examination signs of recent occupation were found on the second floor with soiled clothes, etc. A report was subsequently received from the cemetery of a fatal case having occurred in this house. In the Mandvie Ward eight cases of plague and two of suspicious fever were detected and removed to various hospitals. Four deaths were also recorded in the ward. In C Ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao and Fanaswady—seven plague cases and eight deaths were recorded. A suspicious case of fever was found in house No. 8 in one of the sections and has been kept under observation. The same ward (north)—Kumbharwada, Khara Talao and Bhuleshwar—recorded ten cases of plague. In D ward a case of plague was detected at Churney Road and removed to a hospital. One death was also recorded in the ward. In E ward one death from plague was recorded. There were no cases in the remaining districts.

SEGREGATION CAMP.

Under Contact Segregation Rules twenty-two persons were removed from different places in the town to the Narelwady Camp on the 5th instant, and 59 persons on the 6th instant.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 561, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,252, making a total of 2,813 persons. Departures by sea 1,803, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,322, making a total of 4,125 persons.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon-Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., C.M., has been placed on duty under the orders of the Chairman, Poona City Plague Committee.

Retired First Grade Senior Apothecary J. H. Underwood has been placed on general plague duty.

Assistant Surgeon M. M. Vakil has been appointed on railway inspection duty at Kudchi.

KAPOLE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is curious to note that since the commencement of the bubonic plague in Bombay the question of opening a hospital for the Kapole Bunnias—no doubt a well-to-do caste—is still under discussion, and though several meetings to carry out this object were held at several places, nothing definite has yet been decided. In view of the fact that many Kapoles have been victims of this fell disease, and seeing that the plague is causing great havoc in Bombay, it is of vital importance to the well-being of this particular caste that a special hospital should be opened without the least possible delay. Recently it has been mutually arranged between the Kapole and Lad Bunia castes to open a hospital in Ladiwadi and treat the plague-stricken persons there; but this arrangement is likely to fall through. It would be a step in the right direction if the Kapole shetias raise a fund among themselves for the object in view.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 6. A KAPOLE.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

A LOT of Money is wasted every year by people who can ill afford to lose it. They buy what they do not want, or what afterwards turns out to be useless for the purpose for which they bought it; and so they are compelled to go without many things of which they stand in need. A man suffering from headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, or low spirits, will dose himself with noxious drugs, and waste his money on all sorts of useless medicines, when by taking a dose of Holloway's Pills he could immediately put himself right. Of course, if he has gout, rheumatism, lumbago, bronchitis, sore throat, or weak chest, he must use Holloway's Ointment, a world-famed remedy for all such complaints.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. JOHN ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has submitted his report on the proposed modifications in the scheme of storm signals. His recommendations have been accepted by Government, and the modified series will be introduced from the 1st of April next.

A FEAT in the rapid loading of cargo has just been witnessed at Kidderpore Dock, Calcutta. The steamer Wilhelmina, chartered by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, received 45,068 bags of rapeseed, weighing 3,801 tons in thirty-one working hours.

THE Straits Settlements Association has forwarded a strongly worded protest to the Secretary of State against continued inaction with regard to contagious disease. It is asserted that in the last three years disease his trebled itself among the classes of the civil community furnishing the gaol population, and has multiplied between eight and nine times in six years. In the last year under the Ordnance 1887, the deaths from disease were only 26, in 1890 they were 62, and in 1896 they had reached 135.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL GORE, P.M.O., who has just returned to Calcutta from an inspection of the base and field hospitals on the frontier found that on the battalion's first arrival at Umballa more than 200 of the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade were under treatment; when he left the sick list was reduced to about 80. More than a third of the sick in the frontier in general and other hospitals were suffering from malarious fevers Over four hundred wounded still remaining were progressing most favourably.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in spite of curtailed allotments, is making all possible headway in regard to construction, and by February or March next will probably open for traffic the section under construction between Sini and Midnapur. An effort is being made to push on the Midnapur-Cuttack section. The final survey of the line to Lohardagga and onwards to meet the Mogal Serai-Gaya Railway is in hand. It is contemplated to lay a two-foot gauge military line from Purulia on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Ranchi. The Raipur-Dhamtari line, originally intended to be a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge feeder, will after all be a two-feet gauge line.

THE Indian coolie seems to get on better in Fiji than in most other colonies to which he emigrates. Mr. Horace Emerson, the acting Agent-General of Immigration in the colony, tells us that considerably over 2,000 acres are now under cultivation by "time-expired" immigrants, who prefer staying on in Fiji to returning to their native land. The retired coolie in fact promises to become a not unimportant element in the commercial and industrial economy of Fiji. "Already, perhaps," says Mr. Emerson, "the forerunners of a distinctive class of small planters have appeared in the persons of the larger landholders amongst them who have risen to the rank of employers of labourers. As storekeepers, they are both employers and importers, though yet on but a small scale. Their stores, however, are numerous.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle Association meeting at Meerut, which usually takes place in December, but was postponed on account of the absence of so many troops on the frontier, has now been fixed from February 1st to February 15th. It has been ascertained, however, that February is, for various reasons, an inconvenient month for many competitors from regiments to attend at Meerut who would like to take part in the annual matches. Local meetings, therefore, will be held at all stations where regiments and others desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to shoot for the Association prizes. These local meetings will be in addition to the Meerut meeting, and in connection with it. The usual arrangements will be made for the central meeting and the competition there will be carried out by the B. P. R. A. Committee; but under the exceptional circumstances the gathering at Meerut cannot be expected to be on as large a scale as usual.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GODFREY succeeds to the command of the 1st Battalion (King's Own) Scottish Borderers. Major E. C. Bethune, 16th Lancers, has been appointed D. A. A.-G., Bombay Command, vice Major J. Wilcocks, Leinster Regiment, vacated. Major Cadell, 38th Dogras, replaces Captain Scott as Base Staff Officer of the Malakand Field Force. Lieutenants Molyneux and Rose, Royal Horse Guards, have respectively joined the Personal Staff of Sir William Lockhart and General Symons as extra Orderly Officers. Some reductions are to be made in the Army Staff of the Tirah Field Force; but the strength of the troops will remain unaltered. Sir William Lockhart, as we announced last week, will proceed home on ninety days' leave when he has finished his despatches and sent in his proposals for future action. General Elles, Commanding the Peshawar district, will take over the 2nd Division from Sir Power Palmer, when the latter assumes command of the Field Force.

NEWS of the death of the Rev. W. B. Ottley has just been received. He was for many years Chaplain at Berhampore-Ganjam. He took a deep interest in the Uriya Anglican flock and displayed great generosity towards the poor and established an orphanage for the famine-stricken orphans of 1877. His Christian benevolence and large heartedness is still fresh in the memory of many.

THE Government of Madras, in accepting Dr. J. Nield Cook's resignation as Health Officer of Madras, has directed the President of the Municipality to take charge of the Department, pending the appointment of his successor. Meanwhile, Dr. Nield Cook has left Madras and we are without a Health Officer. In these circumstances it behoves Government to bestir itself about appointing a successor, or at least to delegate a competent Medical Officer to take charge of the Department pending the appointment of a permanent incumbent.

THE North-East Monsoon having been a failure up to the present, the Madras Government has called upon the Board of Revenue for an estimate of the expenditure that will likely take place in the next official year (1898-99) in connection with relief operations. The Board in turn has called upon the different Collectors of Districts—except those of the Nilgiris, Madras, South Canara and Malabar, which are out of the famine zone—to supply the facts and figures for the preparation of the necessary estimate. The Collector of the Chingleput District has already submitted his report, in which he states that, as far as he can calculate, State relief will be required for the people in his jurisdiction between April and July of this year. He puts down the expenditure for this period at one lakh of rupees.

THE *Pioneer* says no evidence of transportation of rifles to the tribesmen of the North-West frontier from the Persian Gulf has yet emerged. Not a single rifle captured or surrendered bears the distinctive marks which are so well-known at Bushire and elsewhere. It is quite true that every year some 10,000 Martinis and other breechloaders are landed on the shores of the Gulf, but these would seem to be purchased by the local tribesmen and some day or other the Shah's Government, and possibly the Turkish authorities also may have an unpleasant surprise in the shape of a revolt by many thousands of men armed with good rifles and with abundant ammunition. There are obvious natural difficulties in the way of a traffic in arms from Southern Persia to the North-West frontier of India. It is 1,200 miles in a bee-line from Bushire to Peshawar, and if there were any attempt at an illicit trade in rifles through Afghanistan the Amir would promptly suppress it. Again if smuggling were tried through Baluchistan our own Political Officers would probably know of it very soon. As a matter of fact it is almost certain that rifles do not pass that way. The Baluch tribes have only a few score Martinis and Sniders, and this number has not increased of late years. The late Azud Khan was able to hold his own against all his enemies simply because he had bought up some breechloaders which our troops lost at Maiwand. We have no doubt that in Southern Persia, Eastern Arabia and in the Lower Tigris Valley there are now many thousands of rifles, for the trade is profitable; but the Sultan and the Shah are, or ought to be, more concerned to stop the smuggling that goes on in this quarter than the Indian Government.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has purchased another horse from Lord William Beresford for £2,600, and an additional £500 in the event of its winning the Viceroy's cup next year. Lord William Beresford had lately purchased the horse for £800.

A decree dated the 15th of October has been promulgated to all the Viceroys and Governors of provinces consenting to the proposals of Yang Yachih, a Cantonese and a member of the Transmission Office, recommending the minting of gold coins in order to prevent the drain that is now going on of gold from the country. The high authorities of the territories, where gold is produced are therefore commanded to send at once a note of the annual output of their territories while the other Governors are exhorted to send explorers over the empire to prospect for the precious metal and report at once to Peking if they find any. The intention is to buy up the gold in the country that is now being sold to foreigners.

IT has been decided that there are not sufficient grounds for stopping the great Thanesar fair in Karnal, the plague district, but every precaution will be taken to prevent an outbreak of epidemic disease. The pilgrims will not be permitted to occupy houses in the town of Thanesar, and the necessity for this will be abundantly apparent when it is stated that 600,000 visitors are expected.

THE returns for the foreign trade of India for the seven months 1st April to 31st October, 1897, show a total shrinkage in value amounting to over 12½ crores of rupees, which is divided in about equal parts between imports and exports. Cotton and opium are the chief heads under which the fall in exports occured; while imports of cotton piece-goods accounted for over 4½ crores of the drop in imports.

IN spite of the depression of the sugar industry the emigration of Indian coolies to the Fiji islands remains a very constant quantity. Two coolly ships have now been running regularly for several years between Calcutta and the islands, carrying full passenger loads each way. No information appears to be available as to what class these coolies come from, but it is to be supposed that they are chiefly Oraons, the landless labourers of Bengal and Chota Nagpur, who wander far afield in search of employment. During the past year 1,050 coolies were indentured for, and 1,094 coolies sailed. The average daily earnings of coolies in the islands is nearly elevenpence for males and over sixpence for females—higher wages than this class of people could hope to obtain in India. It is no wonder then that emigration is popular. Living is cheap, and it is easy to save. In 1896, 870 emigrants deposited between them nearly £20,000 in the savings banks, and this in spite of the fact that only a half per cent. is given as interest on 12 months' deposits. It is a pity that the demand for labour is not greater, for freer emigration would afford much relief to the congested districts of Bengal.

MR. "DICK" DUNN (the well-known bookmaker who was defendant in the celebrated case of Hawke *versus* Dunn) is at present staying at Colombo, having taken the voyage for the benefit of his health.

THE Royal Humane Society has awarded a bronze medal and a certificate to Private West, of the Welsh Regiment, who saved a Parsee boy from drowning in the Madras Harbour a few months ago. The medal and certificate was to be presented to private West at the Brigade Parade held on New Year's day.

AT the 17th Convocation of the Punjab University the Lieutenant-Governor delivered an address. He commenced by paying a tribute to Sir Charles Roe, whose impending departure he said all regretted, and whose career was an instance of indomitable resolution evolved from a high sense of duty. The progress of the University was most marked, and the degrees granted in the successive periods of five years had been 101 and 196 and 562. On the Oriental side there was no improvement, and it would not be surprising if in the course of a few years the Oriental College general classes died of pure atrophy. It showed that the looked-for dissemination of European science through the medium of the vernacular languages had not commenced. The other explanation was that the Oriental College was not providing the means to carry out one of its foremost objects. Referring to the thousands of graduates he asked the question whether in all this high education Government was creating a Frankenstein, and that all this was a gigantic mistake. He said that question was never answered without some misgivings whether India was grateful or not. One thing was certain, that England's educational policy in India had been beneficent and disinterested, and would be persisted in. He hoped high education would not make students less respectful to their parents or less loyal citizens, as some people contended, and he asked the students to help to dispel the ignorance which enveloped large masses of the people, and to espouse the cause of female education in the province. He knew of no agency more capable of enfranchising the women of India and of restoring them to the high position which ancient Indian traditions bore witness to. It had been said that the effect of high education in India had been to excite disloyalty. That was true of only the few. India was going through a period of transformation, and Government measures of reform were not always appreciated by the ignorant, and were misinterpreted by others. Students were in a position to correct those misapprehensions and should do so. The liberty of the press had not infrequently, and particularly of late been abused, and he appealed to them as faithful subjects to do some thing to stem the tide of disloyal intrigue.

FROG-EATERS as a humorous equivalent for Frenchmen has, everybody is aware, long been current in England. But are the French really peculiar in treating frogs as an article of food? It would seem not, for Commissioner Blackford, of Fulton Market, in New York, says that that city stands pre-eminent for its frog-eating propensities. Frogs are seldom seen on Parisian bills of fare, but in New York you can get them in nearly every first-class hotel or restaurant. The Americans, of course like the French, eat the legs only. Fully seventy-five per cent. of the frogs dispatched to the New York market comes from the Ontario district in Canada. The frog-eating season lasts from about the 1st of June to the last day in August.

THERE has not been much activity lately at the South Kensington Museum. The Chantry pictures filled two large rooms, and when these were removed to the Tate Gallery it was hoped the vacant wall space might be put to some good use in the interest of art. In the halls down below there are cases and cases holding loan collections of silver or china or jewels, and both the public and the owners have gained by the arrangement. The things are seen, and their custody is secure. What was done for one class of art treasure might easily have been done for another. Apparently this view was not encouraged. The walls could not of course be allowed to remain unoccupied, and they are now covered. Certain of the watercolours which had hung on screens in the adjoining galleries are now exhibited to greater advantage. But the gain has not been considerable. These are chiefly drawings of the old fashioned kind, by men like Hearne, Gent, Rathbone, John Landseer, and Serres, and the interest has been more or less academic. Something a little stronger is wanted to attract the public to these deserted galleries.

THE Marquis of Bute is reported to have given 1,000*l.* to the Cardiff Corporation in order that the interest of it may provide dowries for girls who cannot get married for want of money. St. George's-in-the-East once had 4,000*l.* left for a similar purpose, and twice a year there was, until recently, and we presume there still is, a drawing of lots for a prize of 100*l.* In enjoining his executors to invest the money for the purpose, Mr. Raine, the testator, says of his injunction: "I doubt not my nephews would cheerfully fulfil it if they had seen, as I have, six poor innocent maidens come trembling to draw the prize, and the fortunate maid that got it burst into tears with joy." Whether the other five did not also do a little weeping, Mr. Raine does not say. Competent authority down the East End has expressed the opinion that Mr. Raine's beneficence has proved by no means an unmixed good.

## CULTIVATION OF THE OLIVE IN ITALY.

As a large number of olive trees are being exported from the Consular district of Naples to Australia and South Africa, Consul Neville-Rolfe sends a report on their cultivation, remarking that it is certain that the greater part of the Mediterranean littoral was in ancient times, as it now is, the home of the olive. Of all the countries which claim the tree as indigenous, Italy is that which is the chief of the oil-producing countries of the region. And in Italy it grows upon a great variety of soil, and in a fair variety of climate. It is found wild on the scorching and rocky hills near Taranto, where it grows from seeds which have probably been carried from place to place by birds, and casually deposited in some fissure where sufficient soil has been found to nourish the young plant. For birds are extremely partial to olives; indeed in the southern provinces of Italy, where the large migratory thrush, so heartily praised by Horace on his journey to Brundusium, still abounds, we find the expense of gunpowder for bird-scaring a considerable item in the olive growers' accounts. The cultivated olive, too, is a tree which is very independent of soil, and may be seen growing on a rocky hillside or on the deep soil of the plains and flourishing as well in the one situation as in the other.

LUCCA AND BARI.

The small province of Lucca has given its name to the finest table oil in the world, and though the best oils of Bari in this district compare favourably with it, they have not the same celebrity. In point of quantity at least this consular district is far ahead of the rest of Italy, as will be seen by the following figures. The total amount of olive-ground in Italy is officially estimated as 908,072 hectares (a hectare being roughly 2½ acres), of which 492,630 hectares or more than half the total, are in this district. The total produce of oil is reckoned at 3,350,143 hectolitres, of which this district yields 1,934,948, or more than half of the produce of the whole kingdom. Of the South Italian oils those of Bari have the greatest repute, and many of the trees are of very great antiquity. The annual export of oil from Italy amounted in 1888 to 63,500 tons. A very large proportion of this export goes to the British Empire, and though no doubt the importers care little about the methods of the cultivation of the tree, as compared with the market price at which they can purchase the oil wholesale, the cultivation is an important item to British trade, because a determined effort is being made to introduce the trees both into South Africa and the Australian Colonies. The plants are being sent out in considerable numbers from Naples, chiefly if not solely, by the firm of Messrs. Dammann, of Portici, a suburb of Naples, who have also charged themselves with the introduction of the karob into South Africa.

USES OF OIL.

It is unnecessary to mention the variety of uses to which oil is put, but it may be interesting to note that large quantities are used on sheep-runs in the Colonies for sharpening the clippers at shearing time. Time alone can show what success the introduction of the tree will have in our Colonies. It may be that the best oil will be produced; it may also be that only the lower class oils, such as those grown in Turkey, which are only useful for making soap, will be manufactured, but at any rate a useful lubricant will be obtained and a very picturesque tree added to the landscape. In the meantime a report in English on the cultivation of the plant cannot fail to be of service. The wild olive or oleaster is a tree of small and stunted growth and yields a fruit from which very little oil can be procured. The grafting of the oleaster was known in very ancient times, and is mentioned by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans, who, however, for the reasons of his metaphor, or perhaps from ignorance of arboriculture, reverses the process, and describes the oleaster as being grafted on the olive, whereas, of course, it is the cultivated tree which is grafted on the stem of the wild one. The oleaster can be raised from seed in the ordinary way, or it can be raised from the fungoids which olives bear underground at the point where the roots separate themselves from the trunk. Olive trees live to a very great age, and their wood is very useful for cabinet making, as it is hard as well as pliable and can be easily manipulated. The small or boughs form excellent fuel, for owing to the oil in them they burn like a torch, and as the trunks of old trees are apt to become hollow, many of them are only fit for the same purpose.

VARIETIES AND CLASSES.

The Italian Blue-book on agriculture published in 1874 names 300 varieties of the tree as existing in Italy, of which 97 are found in this Consular district. Obviously, in a country like Italy, where many dialects are spoken, in many cases the names of these varieties are purely local, and as the same variety is called by one name in Tuscany and by another at Naples, it would be absolutely useless to mention distinctions which have no difference, in a report written for British readers. Olives are in fact divided into three classes, namely:—(1) the small olive with few leaves, which grows freely, resists the cold better than the others, is more free from disease, grows on the poorest soil, and though generally very hardy, does not yield good oil, and is used for table purposes. This tree will yield oil good enough for sharpening shears and for mechanical purposes generally, and it will grow almost anywhere. It is known by the names of "Migiuda," "Trillo," "Corisiola," and "Martino," in Italy. The second class known as "Olivi di Spagna" has large leaves, a large and succulent fruit adapted for table use, subject to the necessary treatment. These trees require rich and good soil and no great vicissitudes of temperature; they will not bear cold, and are subject to a good many diseases. If they get chilled the fruit falls, and such berries as remain give but little oil, and that of poor quality. These varieties are supposed to have come to Italy from Spain, and to have found a climate in Italy which does not always agree with them. They might all the same do well in the warmer climate of Australia. The third class is preferable for general cultivation, as it avoids both extremes, being hardy, and at the same time producing a good and useful crop. These are known in Italy by the names of "Razze," "Corniola," "Ogliarolo," "Pigudo," and "Monopolese."

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Like the palm, the olive will flourish in many places where it will bear no fruit. It will not yield in very hot places, and it will not endure frost, or sudden transitions from cold to heat; it does not mind sea air, and in many places on the Mediterranean it grows to the water's edge, where it must often be affected by salt and spray. Twelve degrees centigrade below zero (10·4deg. Fahr) is enough to wither the leaves and to kill such roots as are on the surface. A late spring frost is naturally more harmful than a winter one, and damp cold than dry, conditions which apply to all evergreen trees. In this district the altitude at which olive trees can be found may be reckoned at 1,500 feet above the sea-level. As a rule they thrive better on hills than in the plains, because any cold they are subjected to is less damp in the former situation than in the latter. In a temperate season the trees in the plain will bear better than those on the hills. With regard to exposure: in this climate the east and north are preferable as affording less sudden changes than the southern and western exposures, but south of the "line" the conditions would be different or perhaps reversed; the main point to be considered being to give the trees as equable a temperature as possible, and to avoid frost and violent autumn winds, which are apt to shake down the berries.

## ARMY OFFICERS' CHARGERS.

THE "Live Stock Annual Almanac for 1898" contains, in addition to a collection of breeders' tables, list of societies, statistics, &c., a number of special articles which are both interesting and instructive. Mr. C. Stein, writing on officers' chargers in the British Army, says: Every officer in a mounted corps must provide himself, out of his own pocket, with two horses for military service, which are registered in official records as his first and second chargers, and for which, as long as they are effective, he receives the same daily rations as are given to the troop horses. The first must be an animal sufficiently good looking for all purposes of show, and must, in addition, possess all the sterling qualities that are necessary to a war horse—strength, endurance, activity, and an equable, docile temper. It must be thoroughly well-trained, and so amenable to the last instinctive indication given by hand or leg that while moving at any pace over any country, however rough, the rider on its back may be able to think of other things than the control of his steed, and can concentrate his attention on the duties of leadership. Such an animal is the most valuable of its soldier master's military possessions. To it he may have to trust his character in the field, and very possibly his life. It is by no means easy to procure, and, when found, is to be cherished as a priceless treasure. No animal can be rated as a first charger which has not been approved by the Commanding Officer as coming up to the necessary standard of merit, and, as a rule, commanding officers are very sufficiently difficult to satisfy in the matter. Some even go so far as to insist that all officers serving in their regiments shall be mounted on horses of one particular colour, but where this is the case, it is generally the survival of some old regimental custom, as no one can now command a corps for so long a time that he is able to impress upon it any tastes or wishes exclusively his own. The commanding officer also exercises a certain control over the manner in which a first charger may be used, and the general rule is that it must be put to no work in which it runs the risk of being incapacitated, either by accidental injury or by deterioration of manners for military duty.

SUITABLE ANIMALS.

Hacking in a mild way may be permitted, but racing, hunting, and driving cannot be allowed. An officer's second charger is not necessarily quite so highly qualified an animal as his first, though it must approximate to it in looks and accomplishments sufficiently to be able to take its place if necessity arises. It goes through the same training, and in these days, when so much hard work is demanded from every soldier, it has probably to carry a militia saddle nearly as often. As long as the first charger is fit for duty, however, and there is no immediate military pressure that demands its service, the second charger may be used for any purpose, and it is generally the most useful of slaves. It takes it turn as a hunter, it goes in the dog-cart, and as it is registered as a charger, it can be entered for chargers' races on the flat or across country. Like the first charger, it must be approved by the commanding officer, and is subject to regimental ordinances, but by these it is treated with much latitude. Happy is the young officer who, when he joins, is able at once to provide himself with suitable animals at a reasonable price. When the buying of troop horses was in the hands of officers commanding regiments, the regimental dealers were supposed to provide, when required, horses fit for chargers at £50 a piece. But these horses were generally unsatisfactory. They were four-year-olds, possibly only three, and, even if they turned out well eventually, it was a long time before they were fit for any work.

TRAINING AND ALLOWANCE.

Of course, the best thing that a young officer can do is to buy a thoroughbred that has been found too slow for racing, and which had sufficient substance to grow into an animal able to carry some weight. No animal is so likely to turn out well and to have all the constitution, manners, and appearance that are desired. Unfortunately it is not the good fortune of every one to have the connections and the knowledge necessary to acquire such a horse except at a prohibitive price. The great London dealers will supply very excellent chargers, but they will ask their full value. Upon the whole, however, probably it will be found cheapest in the long run to go to a really good dealer and buy from him. The price may be big, but the article will be fairly reliable and an immense amount of trouble will be saved. As a rule, if an officer wishes his horse to look well and to be always in high condition, he must supplement the Government allowance considerably. In a troop stable, where there are a large number of horses together, it is always possible to ar

## WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY, has thoughts of collecting his unpublished short stories into another volume; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that he is being asked to take up this task. So far Mr. Hardy has published three volumes of short stories, namely "Wessex Tales." "Life's Little Ironies," and "A Group of Noble Dames." Should he decide upon a fourth, we may expect it in the spring.

Mark Twain's "More Tramps Abroad" has already sold over ten thousand copies in this country. The book is now going very steadily and eventually it is may double its present record Mark Twain is still in Vienna, but he intends to vary his steady of the German language with other labours. He has just sent for a quantity of the "copy" paper which he is in the habit of using. It is unarto size, rather thin, and apparently is not to be got in Vienna. Like most authors in these days, Mark Twain has his manuscript type written before sending it to the printer.

Mr. Henry Newbolt's little volume of verse, "Admirals All," is having an exceedingly brisk run. Mr. Elkin Mathews is now seding out the fourth edition and we shall oave a fifth soon after Christmas This will include two fresh poems, one of them a ballad about the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai. The receptation of "Admirals All", has proved once again that English people have not lost their regard for good verse. Eventually we may have a larger volume from Mr. Newbolt,

Dr. Brandes's critical study of Shakespeare has now appeared in Danis, and the English translation is within sight. Mr. William Archer and Miss Diana White have finished their work as translators, and the result has gone to the printers. The book, which will be in two volumes, may best be called an exhaustive critical biography. Dr. Brandes places the poet in his political and literary environment. He studies each play, not as an isolated phenomenon, but as the record of a stage in Shakespeare's spiritual history. Dr. Brandes spent a long period in the writing of his book.

As will be remembered, there was a khen scrambie for the eight-guinea edition of Mr. Holme's Life of the Queen. The price of a copy went up to £20 and £25 months before the publication of the book. There can be little doubt that many copies were taken up as a matter of speculation. Anyhow, numbers of the issue have recently been available, with the result that the price has smartly gone back to £15. Whether this price will rise again in course of time remains to be seen, but the chances are rather against such a thing.

A new volume in Putnam's Heroes of the Nations Serres will be out just after Christmas. The particular hero dealt with is the "Cid Campeador" of Spain, and his biographer is Mr. Butler Clarke, an Oxford man. The Cid flourished in the eleventh century, and the intervening centuries have enlauged his qualities and doings into a national possession. Mr. Butler Clarke says of the Cid that Spaniards regard him as repre-senting theiz most marked characterisales of race. The "Hem of the Cid" is shortly to be published here and in America in a most luxurious binding.

"Twelve Naval Captains" is the title of a book which Messrs. Kegan Paul are to bring out early in January. It is by an American writer, Mrs. Elliott Seawell, and it refers to American captains of a particular epoch. This is the years 1770 to 1815, when America of course, was passing to her separate nationality. Paul Jones is one of Mrs. Seawell's heroes and there are others whose names are known everywhere. "The youth of the country," it is remarked in the preface, "should realise that a ceaseless whine against England is very un-American." There are several sentences in which Mrs. Seawell touches upon Anglo-American relationships a century back and now.

In America Mr. Washington Gladden is well known as an ethical student and writer. A book by him with the title "Social Facts and Forces," will shortly be published by Messrs. Putnam. It is an attempt to discover in what manner the well being of the people is affected by the changes that are taking place in industrial and social life. The basis of it was a course of lectures which Mr. Gladden gave in Chicago. Some of his texts are "The Factory," "The Labor Union," "The Railway," and "The Church." He discusses in a direct and familiar style the salient points of the problems presented, and emphasises the ten dencies which affect conduct and shape character.

A third series of Dean Church's "Village Sermons" is just being sent out by Messrs. Macmillan. We have had every few modern statamen whose speeches, when published in volume form, attained any general circulation. The recent English preachers who have been able to command a book audience have been more numerious, but still only a handful. Thanks, in a measure, no doubt, to his literary charm, Dean Church has taken a place among this handful. The present addresses are selected from those preached at Whesley, of which parish the Dean was for many years the incumbent.

It is interesting to hear that Mrs. Crawford was at one time to have written the volume on modern France in Mr. Fisher Unwin's Story of the Nations Series. M. Lebon, the French Colonial Minister, did of course write it, and we have got the English translation before the French original is out. The task of translating was carried on simultaneously with the sending in of M. Lobon's "copy," and the whole English text was then submitted to himself and a French friend.

Mr. Zangwill's "Dicamers of the Ghetto" will be published by Mr. Hememann in the course of next month. Some of the stories have not appeared anywhere, and those that have are revised and changed. Mrs. Croker's novel, "Miss Balmaine's Past," is announced by Messrs. Chatto for Jan. 13. Somewhat later they will issue Mr. Henty's new story of adventure, "Colonel Thorndyke's Secret," and yet later a novel by Mr. Manville Fenn.—The next volume of Mr. Heinemann's Pioneer Series will be one which Mrs. Henry Dudeney has written. It has the title "A Man with a Maid"—the sort of tittle, be it noted, which an authority on bookselling recently criticised somewhat sharply.

Another novel dealing with the artists' quarter of Paris! The writer is an American, Mr. Sidney Fickering, and the novel will be published by Messrs. Putnam. "Margot" is the title, the same being derived from the heroine, who led a dramatic life, and still ended happily. The next six shilling novel to be issued by Messrs. Jarrold will be one by Mrs. Edmonds, with the title "Jabez Nutyard." In their Impressionist Series they are preparing a volume of "Comedies of Country Life and Town Glamor." It has the title, "Sweet Andrey," and the author is Mr. George Morley. Messrs. Grander, Darton and Co., will publish in a few days a book for boys entitled "Our Polly: the Adventures of a Parrot during her Life of 100 Years," by Mrs. Rouquette. The story deals with life on the Amazon, the American War of Independence, &c.

The eighth and last volume of Mr. G. A. Aitken's new edition of "The Spectator," published by Mr. Nimmo, will be issued in the middle of next May. The third is just out. This beautifully-printed new edition is printed from the first collested and revised edition, which appeared in 1712-15. In these volumes, however, modern spelling has been followed. Mr. Aitken indicates in his notes the differences between the authors' revised issue and the original in the folio numbers. The first annotated edition of "The Spectator" appeared in 1789, since which date the annotators have been legion. And so, says Mr. Aitken has made the best of their virtues and their vices.

Joan of Arc has found (says a Paris Correspondent), a biographer and eulogist in an unexpected place. General Dragomiroff two years ago when attending the autumn manœuvres along the Voages visited Domremmy. He was struck, as he had never been before, with the life, mission military genius, and supernatural inspiration of Joan. On his return to Russia he feld impelled to write about her, and thus a book has grown up under his pen.


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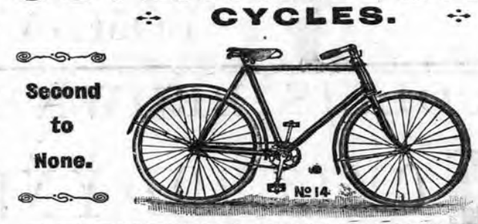

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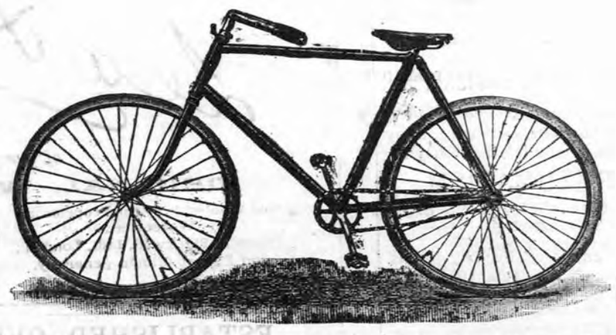

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